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C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.

M. F. BEAN, Business Manager.

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The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Not ices of Interesting and Valuable Reading for the Family

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VOL. IX. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 4, 1872. NO. 307

REPUBLICAN MEETINGS.

Appointments for Western Pennsylvania.

The Republican State Central Committee have made arrangements for holding mass meetings at the following times and places in Western Pennsylvania:

At Sharon Center, September 4th; Hon. W. H. Jessup.

At Indiana, September 4th; Hon. G. W. Scofield. [Hon. W. T. Haines will fill appointments made by Indiana County Committee from 4th to 14th September.]

At Brookville, September 4th; General Albright.

At Altoona, September 5th; Hon. G. W. Scofield.

At Waynesburg, September 7th; Hon. R. B. Carnahan, Hon. Harry White and Hon. T. J. Bigham.

At Somerset, September 10th; Hon. John Scott, Col. Clark E. Carr.

At Erie, September 10th; Hon. E. A. Storrs, Hon. F. Carroll Brewster, Hon. Lemuel Todd.

At Warren, September 11th; Hon. E. A. Storrs.

At Connellsville, September 11th; Col. Clark E. Carr.

At New Brighton, September 11th; Hon. Lemuel Todd.

At McKeesport, September 12th; Col. Clark E. Carr.

At Mansfield, September 13th; Col. Clark E. Carr.

At Wellsboro, September 13th; Hon. G. W. Scofield, Gen. Charles Albright.

September 13th and 14th; Hon. Lemuel Todd, at two points in Washington county, to be fixed by the County Committee.

At Altoona, September 14th; Col. Clark E. Carr.

At Tyrone, September 16th; Col. Clark E. Carr, Hon. A. W. Henszey.

At Altoona, September 16th, George Seigman and Gen. Mask (in German).

At Pittsburgh, September 17th and 18th; Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention. September 17th, 18th and 19th, George Seigman and Gen. Mank (in German).

At Meadville, September 18th; Hon. Henry Wilson, Gen. A. E. Burnside.

At Erie, September 21st; Hon. Henry Wilson, Gen. A. E. Burnside.

At Uniontown, September 21st; Gen. E. F. Noyes.

At Indiana, September 24th; Gen. E. F. Noyes.

At Tionesta, September 24th; Hon. G. W. Scofield, Hon. C. B. Curtis.

At Clearfield, September 25th; Col. Clark E. Carr, Hon. John Williamson.

FIRST EDITION.

Vermont Election.

First Gun from New England.

GREEN MOUNTAIN STATE FIRMLY REPUBLICAN.

Cold Comfort for Greeleyites.

Half the State Foots Up a Majority of Over Twelve Thousand for the Republican Candidate.

MONTPELIER, Vt., September 3.—The returns of the election thus far are favorable for the Republicans. Twenty towns thus far heard from return 19 Republicans to the Legislature and 1 Democrat. Ten towns which in 1870 gave Barnard, Republican, 1,280 majority for Governor, now give 1,902 majority for Converse, Republican.

RUTLAND, Vt., September 3.—Converse, for Governor, receives in these town 770 and Barber 675, a Democratic gain of over 100 votes since 1868.

MONTPELIER, Vt., September 3.—Seventy-six towns have been heard from and the returns indicating that seventy-one Republicans, four Democrats and one Greeley Republican have been chosen to the Legislature.

The vote for Governor from fifty-seven towns foots up as follows: Converse, Republican, 35,817; Gardner, Liberal Republican, 6,524.

The straight Republican county tickets are apparently all elected.

BURLINGTON, Vt., September 3.—The election passed off quietly in this city. The heaviest vote ever polled was cast. The growth of the city has been of citizens of foreign birth, and the vote shows a decreasing Democratic majority. The Liberal Republicans polled thirty votes. Ex-Mayor Dalton, Republican, is elected Representative by 501 majority. Republican majorities on officers range from 125 on the State ticket, to 225 for sheriff. The Democrats mostly escape the rout. The vote for the Republicans fired a salute of thirteen guns to-night over the result, and there is great rejoicing at the Republican headquarters.

NEW YORK, September 3.—Large crowds assembled this evening at Grant headquarters, and also at Liberal headquarters, to hear the news of the election in Vermont. The setting at the Fifth Avenue headquarters that Grant would carry the State by 15,000 majority. Much excitement was manifested. The Democratic headquarters were closed, and no apparent interest was taken over the result of the election.

THE LATEST.

MONTPELIER, Vt., September 3.—Nothing has been received up to this time to change the aspect as telegraphed at ten o'clock. Eighty-six towns give Converse 32,691 and Gardner 9,222. These towns indicate about one-half of the vote of the State. One hundred and one towns return 95 Republicans, 5 Democrats and 1 Liberal Republican to the Legislature.

RUTLAND, Vt., September 3.—Rutland county, in fourteen towns heard from, gives 1,911 majority for Converse. The balance of the county will increase this majority over the Republican majority of 1870.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, September 3, 1872.

The steamer Russia has arrived from Liverpool.

STEAMSHIP AMERICA BURNED.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company received a cable dispatch to-day from their agent at Hong Kong, announcing that the steamship America, from San Francisco, August 1st, arrived at Yokohama August 24th, and the same night burned to the water's edge. All crew and passengers saved. Hong Kong treasure, amounting to $400,000, still on board. The vessel was the first of the company's steamships, built in 1869, and valued at $1,000,000.

THE STEAMER METIS DISASTER.

It is said that the officers of the steamer Metis claim that she was struck below the water line, as the Metis is at the time of the collision was rolling heavily, and it is supposed the schooner struck her low down on one side, and, as she keeled over, on the other, and if this was the case the officers say it is not remarkable that they were unable to discover any external signs of injury. Others say that if the steamer was so struck she must have infinitely more damage than was at first noticed over to the other side, and sent her to the bottom. On the night of the collision some one on board the steamer was heard to say, "We are sinking," and one of the crew of the Nettie Cushing, supposed to have been the author of the mischief, declares that the steamer in collision was painted white. Many believe that the Cushing was in collision with another vessel, and that the original schooner sunk immediately after the disaster.

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NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

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Samuel Adams, the defaulter, robbed $160,000 to build a bridge over the Alabama river.

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Straight-Outs.

The Louisville Convention.

Repudiation of the Cincinnati-Baltimore Coalition.

Address of Colonel Blanton Duncan.

CHARLES O'CONOR'S LETTER OF DECLINATION.

THE CONVENTION LARGER THAN ANTICIPATED.

Only Five States Not Represented.

STRONG PRESSURE FOR O'CONOR.

His Acceptance Probable on a Satisfactory Platform.

CONVENTION ADJOURNS TILL TO-DAY

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LOUISVILLE, KY., September 3, 1872.

The convention which met to-day has been a great success, viewed from a Democratic standpoint. Every State in the Union was represented, except Vermont, Texas, Oregon, Nevada and Arkansas. The delegates do not manifest any especial enthusiasm, but they are exceedingly fierce in their opposition to Greeley, and are determined not to adjourn until they have presented a candidate to the country. O'Conor's letter is construed as signifying a willingness to accept the nomination, provided a platform is made to suit him, and the Committee on Resolutions are at work to night endeavoring to construct a platform based on his letter. They think that with such a platform he will consent to make the race. But if nominated his immediate and unequivocal acceptance will be insisted on.

The delegations from Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin and a portion of that from Ohio have formed a combination to force a nomination. O'Conor is the first choice of nearly all the delegates and will undoubtedly be tendered the nomination.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS is still talked of as the nominee for Vice President, but Western men are very much disposed to insist on the nomination of Graham N. Fitch, of Indiana, and if O'Conor receives the first place, Fitch will probably get the second; and if O'Conor should decline the nomination, Fitch stands a very good chance of receiving the nomination for the Presidency.

The movement has developed more strength than even its supporters anticipated. It is estimated that the delegates here represent 500,000 voters. At all events the Greeley men here are disheartened and they acknowledge that if O'Conor accepts he will receive enough votes to defeat their candidate, and it is very certain their constituents will not vote for him anyhow. Indeed so bitter is this feeling against him that many of those in attendance in the convention declare they will vote for Grant rather than Greeley.

Since the foregoing was written the committee on resolutions have adjourned until to-morrow morning, having appointed a sub-committee of five to draft a platform. W. M. Corry is a member of the sub-committee.

It is confidently expected that O'Conor will accept the nomination on the platform which will be prepared.

LOUISVILLE, September 3.—The National Democratic Convention met to-day in the Common Pleas Court room of the Court House. Previous to and during the assembling of the delegates the Second Regiment National Band of Philadelphia played various airs. At about one o'clock Col. Duncan called the Convention to order. Rev. Dr. Pratt addressed the Throne of Grace in an eloquent prayer for concord and peace and freedom from sectional jealousy throughout the land.

Address of Colonel Duncan.

Colonel Duncan then spoke as follows: Gentlemen of the Convention—It is my duty to call the assemblage to order. Its objects are well known, and require no explanation. We have been derisively called "bolters," "mercenaries," etc., by the editors and politicians who have wrought an alliance with a faction of the Radical party, and who have abandoned all the principles which have hitherto characterized our organization. It is not my province to cast reflections upon the motives of those leaders, for whose wisdom and judgment the party unfortunately confided. Their action is invalid and void: It has no binding effect upon other individual members of the party, and it has already been repudiated by hundred of thousands. No spirit of presumptuous forwardness induced the gentlemen who acted with me to go into the Cincinnati Democratic Convention. The flagrant violation of party faith and utter negation of principle involved in the nomination of Mr. Greeley. We did it with a higher and a nobler motive. We did it to vindicate truth and to protest against the offered reward for political treason by one who had occupied a life time in the bitterest slanderousness of those whose support he now has sought. If our call had been a failure our duty would have been none the less performed; but there was a sympathetic chord in the American heart which responded in enthusiastic and harmonious tones to the musician's touch. There is love for honesty, a reverence for principle, a deep rooted desire for reform in the hearts of the American people, and the assembling that I see before me here is evidence the earnest intention to replace that banner which had fallen from nerveless and incompetent hands, and to prove that the old organization was not dead, but only sleeping. It has not died of its corruptions, but only from the salubrious air which it was never for its destruction. It will not hold out hopes of reward for party treason, nor bribes to secure generals from the enemy's camp. The eyes of the whole country are directed to this convention, and many anxious hopes are to be verified or blasted, according as wisdom or its negative shall be the controlling spirit of our deliberations. We can make this day a famous one in history, or it will be known as that this policy is inadequate to the maintenance of public virtue and public liberty. Let us be wise. With us it has proven exceedingly mischievous. By its enormous multiplication of offices alone it affords no perfect security of efficient restraint on power. To the inquiry, how such a restraint can be imposed in our country, politicians have responded, by the vast and multiplying patronage of the people. But this is a delusive speech. Laborious attention, constant watchfulness and combined action are necessary to practical results, and unattainable if our people were placed upon a sterile soil. Their perpetual vigilance and conflict for sustenance prevents lazy repose, and stimulates to acts performed in violation of the Constitution, by the ambitious and designing. We, therefore, must seek our safeguard in something else than power, we must, if we can, impress upon the minds of the laboring classes, who constitute the vast majority of our population, a full conviction of our honesty and our sincerity in behalf of measures tending to benefit them. We should prove our friendship by actions which may appease the conflicts between capital and labor through wise compromises acceptable to both; and whilst capital has rights which are sacred and not to infringe, labor is entitled to earnest consideration, for it is the parent of wealth—it is the bone and sinew of the land. It is a laborious work to attempt the reorganization of a party and to create its necessary machinery, but the country is perishing and our brain has been monopolized—every energy of my mind and body directed to the accomplishment of that object. The delegates who have survived the fierce ordeal of the past few years have proven their devotion to principle, and if there have been errors of omission or commission they should be overlooked, for the spirit of reform has been the intent to do right, and to aid in the preservation of the party and the perpetuation of the principles of the sole hope for the future of the country. And now, gentlemen, weary as I am in mind and body, there is an overwhelming sense of relief that I can transmit my self-imposed duty and abdicate my functions.

Col. Duncan's address was interrupted with frequent applause, and was followed by long and continued hand clapping at the close.

Col. LEWIS, Chatfield, of New York, was appointed temporary chairman, on motion of Col. Duncan, and Judge Bridges, of New Jersey, Hon. Isaac P. Virginia, Hon. Wm. Wheaton, of Michigan, appointed as a committee to conduct the chairman to his seat.

Address of the Temporary Chairman.

He returned his most hearty thanks for the honor tendered. The crisis in which the Democratic party is found to-day, slaughtered in the house of its friends, makes it necessary that the response to such rendered as is in our power. Our forefathers thought they had laid the foundations of our government so strong that they would withstand the storms of time. I was trained in this school. My first vote was cast for Andrew Jackson. I have not seen any reason to adopt heretical doctrines. The time came when the old Federals called on the party to plant the principle of concentration in the government in 1861 in the position on the blood and ruin of our citizens. But centralization was so grafted that we had not sold out, we would have been again successful, and buried in the tide of centralization. We never sold out to "the old white horse." Indeed in all there is the man. I deny that the men who met at Baltimore had right to "sell out the party" as you or me to Grant, or the Whig party to Greeley. We can assist them to see if we culminate in this crisis of the party's existence. On the night of the collision some one on board the steamer was heard to say, "We are sinking," and one of the crew of the Nettie Cushing, supposed to have been the author of the mischief, declares that the steamer in collision was painted white. Many believe that the Cushing was in collision with another vessel, and that the original schooner sunk immediately after the disaster.

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SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Greeley Reformer's Record.

J. B. GRINNELL, OF IOWA, SHOWN UP.

INDIAN MASSACRE STORY NOT CONFIRMED.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 3, 1872.

The files of the Treasury Department contain some interesting traces of J. B. Grinnell, the Iowa Greeley reformer. In the spring of 1869, being about to visit the Indian Territory and Texas, in connection with private speculations in land and railroad matters, he importuned Commissioner Delano to give him a detective's commission for his personal protection. This request was granted, with the understanding that he was to receive no pay, unless for such expenses as he should actually incur by service to the government. With this understanding Grinnell made a long tour on his personal business. He made two reports to the departments while absent, one of nine lines and one of eight. Upon returning to Iowa he sent nineteen lines additional by way of introduction to the bill he rendered for services. There was not a line or sentence in any of the reports of the least value to the government. His account, as rendered, was as follows:

"GRINNELL, IOWA, May 14, 1869.

"J. B. Grinnell, in account with United States Revenue Department, as detective.....$360 00
Actual living expenses while on service.....102 00
Fare to Texas from Iowa, public.....30 00
Private teams.....23 50
Through Texas, two persons.....61 00
Return to New Orleans, one person.....18 00
New Orleans home, one person.....36 00

Total.....$329 50

Upon Grinnell's urging payment of this account, Commissioner Delano addressed him the following:

"Treasury Department, Office of Internal Revenue, August 3, 1869—Hon. J. B. Grinnell, Grinnell, Iowa—Dear Sir: Yours of the 29th of June is received. When you applied to me for a detective's commission, about March 14th, 1869, you informed me that you were going to Texas by way of the Indian country, and that you desired a detective's commission for your protection. You expressed the opinion that after reaching Texas you could be of service to the department by inquiring into the condition of revenue matters in that State. I informed you that I would be unwilling to give you a detective's commission which would enable you to charge for your expenses and services, but that I would issue one in such a way as to be undertaken on your private account. I stated also that I could only allow you pay for such time as you might employ for the exclusive benefit of the government, with necessary expenses thereby incurred. You informed me that that was all you desired, and I therefore gave you a commission with the understanding that your charges for time and expenses were to be settled upon the basis of actual service and the expenses under it sustained in behalf of the government. I am ready at once to approve your account on this basis. What I desire is an account showing the time you devoted to government service *bona fide*, and expenses thereby incurred, accompanied by such vouchers or affidavits as are usually required by accounting officers. The equity and justice of this I trust is so manifest that you will at once admit the propriety of the request.

"Very respectfully,

[Signed] "C. DELANO, Commissioner."

The following are the two reports made by Grinnell upon revenue affairs in Texas: "Sherman, Texas, April 27, 1869.—Hon. C. Delano, Commissioner Internal Revenue—Dear sir: The consumption of whisky through the Indian country I have passed is great beyond computation; all sold contrary to law. Small stills are going; it is said, but no man dare go near the still to see what he does. Squads of military are in this vicinity, and I should ask the authorities to look after the whisky as well as the outlaws. I shall report as I go down to Galveston.

"Waco, May 1, 1869.—I have passed one hundred and fifty miles southwest, fording streams, and have a suspicion that there will be no occasion for visits in this section. A party left between ten days and here. The army will hunt out the desperadoes that infest this beautiful country. I will report again. Colonel Wood, collector of Tyler, is able and awake. With high regard, yours, truly, J. B. GRINNELL."

That portion of Grinnell's letter urging the payment of his bill was as follows:

"It was understood that the question of my compensation was not to be referred to you, but I respectfully submit that my services have been of such importance that I worked as hard as any man in your service through mud and swimming streams and passing the dead lines, where Northern men for years have been afraid to go. I have spent, not scarcely any money, yet pointed out the suspicious localities, and saved the department many thousands."

Indian Massacre Story Not Confirmed.

The War Department has received no confirmation of the reported massacre by Indians in Colorado, and is inclined to believe the story a hoax.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 3, 1872.

DEMAND FOR PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

Twenty-three thousand copies of the public debt statement have been printed in order to meet the demand for them from all parts of the country.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Canterbury Cathedral Damaged by Fire.

LONDON, September 3.—The central part of the roof of the great cathedral at Canterbury was badly burned this morning. The fire caught over the shrine of Bishop Becket, by the upsetting of a brazier used by the workmen in repairing the lead roofing. The excitement was intense, and the whole garrison turned out to assist the firemen. There was great delay in checking the flames, owing to the scarcity of water, and considerable damage was done to the structure and its contents.

LONDON, September 3, 3 P. M.—Additional dispatches from Canterbury report that the fire in the cathedral has been completely extinguished, and the firemen are congratulating each other on having saved the shrine of Thomas A. Becket has not been injured. The mosaic pavement of the cathedral is covered with melted lead, which dripped from the roof. The altar was deluged with water. The fire companies, which were summoned from neighboring towns, left when the total destruction of the cathedral was imminent, are now arriving at Canterbury, but their services are not required. The interior of the cathedral is filled with smoke. The cathedral is insured. It has been extraordinary during the past three hundred years to hold religious services in the cathedral daily. This custom was not broken by the fire, as the services were held after the accident in the side aisles.

The Geneva Arbitration Court.

GENEVA, September 3.—The counsel of the United States and Great Britain have prepared and put into print, as follows: President, judge Jaques Lardy, of Virginia; Vice-Presidents, R. B. Richards, of Illinois, Silver Johnson, of Iowa, Austin Wales, of Michigan, C. S. W. Price, of Mississippi, E. L. Stokes, of South Carolina, R. R. Menser, of Wisconsin, D. Horace Risley, of Maryland, Judge L. Sibley, of Missouri, David L. Tagg, of North Carolina, Cyrus Vance, of West Virginia, Col. Weene, of Georgia, Dr. L. P. Beckmann, of Kansas, Dr. Brook, of Kansas, Sam. J. Bayard, of New Jersey, Col. C. C. Nesbit, of Arkansas, Peter Gilsey, of New York, W. H. Munnell, of Kentucky, E. J. McCune, of Pennsylvania, C. H. Reese, of Indiana, Silas F. Kendrick, of Tennessee, J. C. Martin, of New Jersey, Gen. T. Spicack, of Ohio, geo. D. Barker, of Virginia; Secretaries, Wm. M. Perry, of Michigan, John J. Van Allen, of New York, John H. Milburn, of Illinois, Albert D. Schofield, of Pennsylvania, Ernest Duncan, of West Virginia, E. G. Pickering, of Missouri, A. E. Gregory, of New Jersey. The report was adopted, and the chairman appointed Messrs. Spalding, of New York, and Burr and Bayard, of New Jersey, to conduct Judge Lyon to the chair.

After referring O'Conor's letter to the Committee on Resolutions and Platform, the Convention adjourned until nine o'clock to-morrow.

The Pressure for O'Conor and Adams.

The letter of O'Conor has greatly strengthened him with delegates, who regard him with such respect and admiration as to move them to tender him the nomination in spite of his firm declination. They feel that with his letter as a platform, himself as the candidate for President and John Quincy Adams for Vice President, they can make such an appeal to the Democracy of the country as will turn the masses from the Liberal candidates. Hence the ticket is likely to bear the names of these two distinguished men, and if not elected by such nominations, such strong German Democratic papers as the Cincinnati *Volksfreund*, St. Louis *Anzeiger des Westens* and Philadelphia *Demokrat*, will support the ticket. The leaders of this movement regard the convention so far as a great success. The convention is remarkable for having a large number of old men as delegates and for having a very small extent of wire-working. As compared with other conventions usually, Phrenologically and physically speaking, it is not offensive that many a body gets together as a nominating convention.

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The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1872.

STATE conventions will be held to-day as follows: In New York and Minnesota, Democratic Liberal Republican Conventions; in Arkansas a Democratic Convention; and in Missouri and Tennessee Republican Conventions.

WE understand that WILLIAM L. CHALFANT, Esq., who was nominated without his knowledge or consent by the Liberal Convention for delegate to the Constitutional Convention, declined the nomination some time since, by addressing a letter to the Committee which has not been made public.

SENATOR SUMNER gets out of the GREELEY campaign by going to Europe. He sailed yesterday. There are several thousand leading men committed to GREELEY who would be glad to follow the Senator almost anywhere to escape from the ridiculous and failing business in which the support of GREELEY has involved them.

AND now the ever confident *Courier-Journal*, Louisville, is all at once struck with the fact that Greeleyism is running out. Hear its confession, which reads thus: "It is within the limits of strict accuracy to say that nobody looked for the nomination of HORACE GREELEY, and consequently when the novelty of the thing wore away, and the idea, with its many suggestions, caught the common sense of the people, it produced a decided reactionary effect."

THE recent advance in the price of coal in England, will tend to aggravate the state of things there which has given strength and energy to the manufacturing interests in the United States. Not only has coal gone up, but iron has sympathized, and wages, as a natural consequence, will sooner or later follow. The time is not so very remote when Great Britain will buy from the United States pig iron and manufactured articles—a prediction which even a few months ago would have been regarded as certain proof of insanity.

IT IS not often that an epic is condensed into an epigram, or a campaign described in a sentence. CESAR'S memorable saying, "Veni, vidi, vici!" is almost the only illustration of the sort on record. But even this pithiness is now outdone by the St. Louis *Republican*, which, placing the right caption at the head of a wrong article, sums up the whole progress and condition of the Liberal movement, from the moment of its birth down to the present time, in a couple of pregnant words—"Brag—Scare." That is the Iliad of the coalition in a nut-shell.

AFTER death, what? is the question which at present disturbs the editor of the *Courier-Journal*. Perceiving the absolute certainty of the death which GREELEY'S defeat will bring to him and his tribe, he stiffens himself for the event, and, like all cowards, boasts how brave he is—thus: "The defeat of Mr. GREELEY, deplorable as we should regard it, will not embarrass us. Beyond that our road is perfectly plain and open. Our Liberalism is not an expedient. It is made of stuff that not only wears well, but has worn pretty well already." It is the privilege accorded to condemned persons facing death, to employ their moments in such manner as suits them best. That's what the editor of the *Courier-Journal* is doing.

PERHAPS the following has been printed before, but it contains so much truth that it will bear repeating. It forms part of a GREELEY speech by Col. U. O. BRECKENRIDGE at Lexington, Ky., on a very recent occasion. In fact it is the corner stone of the faith whereof Greeleyism has an existence. The expounder's language was as follows:

"Our part of this bargain is to give the Liberal Republicans our votes, in order to enable them to succeed in the undertaking. Their part of the bargain is to restore to power the now disenfranchised sons of the South, to drive out of the temples these vandals and thieves, and to restore you, Democrats, to their positions. They are to give you, men of the South, those places which the men of the dominant party now hold. I don't care a pleayune for Horace Greeley or what he has said. He represents the dawn of a new era to us, an era that will restore us to power."

IT is rather more than hinted that the Democrats are becoming sick of BUCKALEW. "He is a clever gentleman no doubt," said one; "but he went in the Senate rather too heavy for the South to be a good candidate in Pennsylvania now." "He might run well enough in Maryland or Kentucky, or fifty years hence in Pennsylvania," added another; "but it is too early yet to think of it, and our convention made a great mistake in nominating him." "So long as our conventions go on making such mistakes," remarked the third, "we deserve to be beaten, as I am satisfied we will be this time. At first it looked pretty well, but they've got the thing fixed on BUCKALEW so tight, that he is already dead as a herring." These and similar observations—which are by no means imaginary—describe the situation in the Democratic camp. Were it not too late BUCKALEW would undoubtedly be withdrawn.

THE truth of the report that AUGUSTUS SCHELL and his Democratic National Committee have either abandoned GREELEY outright or are unable to help him from poverty, does not depend on the assertion of the New York *Sun*, GREELEY'S special champion. It is confirmed by the reports brought back by anxious Democrats who have recently visited New York for the "sinews of war," and who returned without them. An explanation of all this is furnished by the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, as follows:

"Mr. Schell is an old politician and a cunning old fox. He is not going to squander money on a losing cause. Mr. Schell sees that Greeley is 'played out,' that his chances of success are 'up in a balloon,' and he has been too long associated with that farseeing old gentleman, Cornelius Vanderbilt, to put money in a rat hole. This, and nothing else, has provoked the charge made by the *Sun*. Nobody who knows Mr. Schell would suspect him of playing unfair in any cause. It is simply a question of economy, and no man understands the economical principle better than Augustus Schell."

EX-SENATOR BUCKALEW will probably have something to say respecting the financial situation to-morrow night. This is a question upon which the manufacturers and business men of Pittsburgh are well posted, and in which they take a deep interest. HORACE GREELEY, as is well known, is in favor of the immediate resumption of specie payments, at whatever costs and hazards. Our people generally believe that the better and safer plan is to leave the matter to the operation of natural laws, but they will be glad to hear Mr. BUCKALEW'S views on the subject. Some people are under the impression that, however he may differ from Mr. GREELEY in other respects, he fully agrees with him on this fussy question of resumption; for they recollect that, when the rebellion was raging at its highest, and gold stood at 240, with a constantly advancing tendency, he voted to pay the soldiers in specie, notwithstanding the fact that had the proposition carried it would in all likelihood have thrown the nation into irretrievable bankruptcy and ruin. One explanation of his vote is, that he wanted to cripple the government in its military efforts for self-preservation; but we should greatly prefer to believe that his course was dictated by his financial views alone, irrespective of the question of the success or failure of the rebellion. If Mr. BUCKALEW comes out to-morrow night for immediate specie resumption, it might in some measure explain his action on the occasion under reference, and to that degree clear his skirts of a very damaging suspicion.

BUCKALEW AND HIS ASSOCIATES.

The old saying, that a man is best known by the company he keeps, is as true as it is ancient. The law of attraction and repulsion obtains everywhere—in the case of ex-Senator CHARLES R. BUCKALEW, for instance, to bring the illustration down to a point. There are, it is true, exceptions to this rule, as to all others. For example, a missionary is not to be judged by the practices of those among whom the duties of his office have cast him. But these exceptions only prove the general rule, as Mr. BUCKALEW is fond of saying. Like everywhere answers to like; and men of congenial characters, sympathies and tastes will always gravitate toward each other when brought within the sphere of one another's influence. Thus, as soon as Mr. BUCKALEW took his seat in the Senate of the United States, the operation of this principle at once drew him to the side of SAULSBURY, DAVIS, POWELL, and the other members of that body who made it their business to oppose the progress of the national arms against the causeless and bloody rebellion then waging. The record of Mr. BUCKALEW shows that these were his habitual political associates, and that the same motives and sympathies which animated them, apparently inspired him also, from the beginning to the close of his Senatorial career. Whatever may be thought of his course from a national or patriotic point of view, at least it can be said for him that he never went back upon those whom he had selected as his friends. It is true that he brought bitter disappointment and grief to the great, loyal Commonwealth that had honored him with its confidence, but he never brought a blush to the cheek of the obstructionists throughout the whole period of his service. The only point which is not quite clear is, whether he chose his company with the laudable purpose of endeavoring to convert them from their semi-treasonable ways, or whether the intimacy was the result of a common political and ethical bond of union between them. It is to be hoped that Mr. BUCKALEW may see fit to clear this matter up in his speech to-morrow night.

INFIRMITIES OF THE WISE.

OUR erudite contemporary, the editor of the *Freiheit's Freund*, in his paper of yesterday, takes up arms in vindication of German science, or rather of some of its representatives, unjustly impugned, as it seems to him, in an article which appeared in the COMMERCIAL of Saturday, on the foolish controversy touching the authenticity of the LIVINGSTONE letters. Perhaps the *Freund* has slightly failed to enter into the spirit of the article referred to, or it would not have thought its interposition called for. We did not intend to speak of Professor KIEPERT with the least disrespect. Our object was to account for a portion of the skepticism with which the great explorer's letters have been regarded in some quarters, and with that view we were led to mention Mr. KIEPERT'S too hasty rejection of the STANLEY narrative in the *Herald* as a forgery. That his conclusion was hastily formed, we suppose that KIEPERT also has fully admitted, or at least to his confidential friends. Taking it for granted that STANLEY'S statement contained all the information accessible concerning LIVINGSTONE'S recent researches, the renowned cartographer, in his newspaper communication, proved to his own satisfaction that the statement had been most clumsily patched together from the explorer's published letters of 1868 and 1869. But this elaborate demonstration had scarcely appeared when LIVINGSTONE'S own dispatches to the English Foreign Office and his letters to various friends were published, which showed STANLEY'S statement to be substantially correct as a report of the great traveler's researches and his opinion regarding their relation to the Nile problem. Our local contemporary seems not to have seen or heard of these communications, but KIEPERT, no doubt, saw them and digested their contents long ago, and it is reasonable to presume that his skepticism has before now vanished. With his original proceeding no fault could be found, except his impatience in not waiting for further developments before laying the charge of forgery; infidelity in view of the evidence by which the letters and dispatches are now authenticated it would surely not be easy to account for on any strictly creditable hypothesis.

The *Freund* thinks that it would be hard to find a European scholar holding the opinion that a man enjoying the scientific reputation of Professor KIEPERT could be influenced by petty jealousy, or other egotistic motive, in his criticism of STANLEY'S narrative. Repeating that we have never for a moment fancied him to be animated by any such motive, we may say that familiar facts do not justify so exalted an estimate of either the scholarly or the scientific character. Whoever has any acquaintance, however slight, with the controversial writings of German scholars, must sometimes have been struck with their contemptuous and uncharitable opinions of one another when they happen to differ widely in their respective views. Were this the place, amusing illustrations of the statement could be produced, even from writings of very recent date. The savage invectives and coarse objurgations with which the classical commentators of a hundred or even fifty years ago used to belabor one another are well known. To this reproach, not Germans alone, but English and French scholars, have been almost equally open. As regards the men of science, and in particular the geographers, everybody has heard of their rancorous jealousies and violent controversies, in which envy, hatred and all uncharitableness of feeling seem to reign triumphant. In fact, accusations of unfairness and the imputation of evil and contemptible motives have been and are nearly as common weapons of debate among the cultivators of science as among any other class of educated disputants. Pity that it is so, but the spirit is still alive which used to prompt the nominalists and realists of the medieval universities to exchange the aroma of intellectual gladiatorship for a field where with sticks and stones they could, without interruption, fight out their metaphysical feuds. But this is a digression.

It is well known that LIVINGSTONE, after his last return from Africa, was worried almost into weariness of life by sedentary students of African geography, who were disgusted and offended by the havoc he had made of their *a priori* conclusions and speculations. Indeed, from a lately published letter of LIVINGSTONE to Lord Clarendon, it seems that the members of the Royal Geographical Society had actually, in the construction of society maps, taken the liberty of disregarding his carefully verified measurements of lakes and mountains, adding a few hundred miles to the former and diminishing the heights of the latter in deference to their own notions of the fitness of things. And Lieut. DAWSON, appointed by the Society to command the expedition sent in search of LIVINGSTONE, is asserted to have said that the Royal Geographists did not care so much to add him as to get hold of his narrative of discoveries, that they might manipulate his statements in accordance with the principles of what the great explorer quaintly calls "fancy-ography." The German geographers may be raised by their more refined devotion to science above such pitiful pettinesses, but those who read and remember Dr. PETERMANN'S letter about the last Arctic expedition may reasonably doubt as to the superiority of all of them to their British brethren.

The *Freund's* defense of HERR LAUSER'S contemptuous sketch of STANLEY is as earnest apparently as if the credit of the German nation were staked upon its success. But the *Freund's* reasoning is far from conclusive. It is no doubt true that the traits of ignorance, defective education, and indifference to truth, associated with lofty pretensions to powers and attainments quite absent, are found in a numerous class in this country, a class largely recruited from Europe. This fact, however, warrants no inference or conclusion as to any single person apart from actual knowledge of him. In other words, the existence of this class in the United States does not justify the assumption that an American seen in Spain or in Upper Egypt is one of its members. Now, we confess that LAUSER'S sketch seemed to bear marks of having been suggested by, and founded upon just such a presumption of antecedent probability. Shallow Englishmen, Germans and Frenchmen are constantly making the same mistake. The truth is, that while we have plenty of pretenders to knowledge not possessed, managers of American newspapers do not usually send such men abroad on high salaries without first ascertaining whether they are qualified to do what they are expected to do. Now, HERR LAUSER represents STANLEY as not only a pretender, but as a pretender so shallow and artless as to be a mere laughing-stock. And he also enters into details about him, which do not bear upon the subject of his veracity at all, and which could have been prompted only by a desire to make him an object of contempt. In adducing STANLEY as a witness to his own ignorance of a subject, as to which ignorance is ascribed to him in LAUSER'S sketch, the *Freund* makes the mistake of confounding Central Africa with "the regions of the Nile" [*Nilgegenden*]; whereas nobody thought of the Nile in connection with Central Africa before the publication of LIVINGSTONE'S late letters. STANLEY at Brighton confessed that before starting on his expedition he knew nothing of Central Africa; he said nothing about the Nile. We are, we confess, quite unable to perceive any reasonable between the poor imbecile described by HERR LAUSER and the self-confident, clear-headed, acute man who confronted the savans at Brighton without making any claim to be scientific, but with full reliance upon the healthy vigor of his own senses and common sense.

As to MR. STANLEY personally, we feel as indifferent as it is possible to feel about any character who happens to be much in the public eye. We do not even see that his reputation is of any particular account to the United States. But he has been so fiercely assailed by some, and so eagerly disparaged by others, simply because he has become suddenly famous, that he seems to us entitled to fair play.

WHOSE FIGHT IS IT?

There is not a mill, a manufactory or a business establishment in the land, whose prosperity depends on the stability of the government, in which, in a certain important sense, GEN. GRANT is not a partner. The unexampled prosperity which blesses all classes alike is due to the steady hand which directs the affairs of government. A change of administration would be followed by a change of policy. Mr. GREELEY avows that should he become President he would not have a new hand in a word, he broke off from the Republicans because he was opposed to GRANT'S policy. His election would usher in the era of experiment and uncertainty. As President he would have an opportunity to give full play to his whimsicalities; and according to his best he would give every branch of business a thorough trial. The immediate result would be a condition the reverse of the present state of stability and prosperity. There would be no security. Every interest would feel the shock. Capital and labor, which go hand in hand in adversity as well as prosperity, would be first to be affected. Values of every description would go down. Confidence would be lost, and enterprise would give place to apprehension. Of all men in the world GREELEY is the one best calculated to force this change. There is not a single reason that will stand a moment's test for a change. GREELEY hates GRANT, and the Democratic leaders hanker for the offices, and they have joined forces to obtain their objects. No intelligent man need be told whose fight it is.

SHOW YOUR FLAG.

There are a number of political questions in the present campaign which still remain unjustly impugned, as it seems to him, in an open—among which are these: Has GREELEY gone over to the Democratic party, or has the Democratic party gone over to GREELEY; and is CHARLES R. BUCKALEW, Liberal candidate for Governor of the State of Pennsylvania, for or against the Liberal candidate for President? These are interesting questions, respecting which not a few of those on whose votes BUCKALEW confidently relies, are determined to have an answer. BUCKALEW'S bed-fellow, JEREMIAH BLACK, says GREELEY has gone over to the Democracy, horse, foot and dragoons, while GREELEY himself declares that he is as sound a Republican as he ever was; and these two cries are repeated throughout the length and breadth of the State by the Democrats and Liberals respectively, to the great confusion of all orderly minded men. BUCKALEW is the GREELEY candidate for Governor—at least he is so considered by GREELEY'S personal organ, which supports him on the ground that his election in October would carry the State for the coalition in November. But, on the other hand, there is a shrewd suspicion abroad that BUCKALEW is playing a trick on GREELEY, and on GREELEY men in this State, and that after he has got their votes in October, he will turn round and snap his fingers both at them and their Presidential candidate. Very naturally these men have a decided objection to being cheated, and they propose to smoke Mr. BUCKALEW out concerning the matter. People who are asked to enlist under BUCKALEW'S banner have a right to know under whose colors he himself serves, and this is exactly what the voters of Pennsylvania propose to find out. Mr. BUCKALEW will probably make a virtue of necessity, and run up his flag to-morrow night. For he will never make harbor until he shows his ensign.

JUDGE HIM BY HIS RECORD.

It is always gratifying to find some point on which you can agree with a political opponent. CHARLES R. BUCKALEW says he holds that when men are up for public office and they have a public record, it is not only the business of the people but their duty to examine it; and if, says he, "there be iniquity upon it, then sure condemnation should be borne to the offender." Mr. BUCKALEW will discover on election day that while a large majority of the voters of Pennsylvania are inflexibly opposed to him at all other quarters, they perfectly coincide with him in this particular. A considerable proportion of the voting population of this State is composed of colored people. BUCKALEW'S record is wholly fatal to his chances in that direction. Then there is a large number of Union soldiers in the State. It is not very likely that his opposition to the conscription law, his protest against paying bounties to volunteers, and his strenuous endeavors to prevent the payment of the militia called out to repel a rebel invasion of the Commonwealth, and his sympathy with the rebels in general, will commend him to the suffrages of this class. Then again, his steadfast opposition to the interests of the Labor Reformers of the State during his Senatorial career, have united them solidly against him; while his known free trade preferences and predilections render him anything but acceptable to the majority of those who stand at the head of the great industrial enterprises of the State. Whichever way he turns, CHARLES R. BUCKALEW finds confronting him a "public record" that, the more closely it is scrutinized, the more fully it establishes his unfitness for the chief magistracy of the Commonwealth. Let him be sure the people are "examining" it most thoroughly. His "condemnation" will be pronounced in October.

A QUESTION WHICH IS AN AFFIRMATION—AND THE ANSWER.

The New York *Sun* makes the following affirmation in the form of a question, and at the same time gives the answer:

"Is there a reaction against Greeley and in favor of Grant? If there is, who is responsible for it? Augustus Schell and the National Democratic Committee."

The reaction "against GREELEY and in favor of GRANT," which the *Sun* is too frank to admit, is in spite of the efforts of "AUGUSTUS SCHELL and the National Democratic Committee." It proceeds from the "sober second thought" of the people. But it is the confession of the *Sun* to which attention is directed.

THE New York *Journal of Commerce* rejects the idea that the Metis calamity was an "accident," and holds that it was "easily preventable and wholly inexcusable." It says: "The officers of one or both of the crafts—but certainly of the Metis—were neglectful and culpable in the highest degree." And to this is added: "We have often spoken of the uncomplaining habits of the American traveler. He will put up with every kind of annoyance from railroads and steamboats without making the mildest of protests. But when it comes to sacrificing seventy or eighty lives through the dereliction of men in charge of a steamer, we think that the meekest of our countrymen will feel that it is time to make a noise about it." The *Journal* does not point out distinctly what should be done, but hits the nail on the head when it refers to the abominable steamboat law on which the public rely, in a great measure, for protection, when it says it is "stuffed with useless provisions and too much in the interest of patentees."

REFERRING to the general trade prospect, the New York *Bulletin* says: "The heavy cotton crop anticipated will ultimately be forced to the seaboard by the export demand or manufacturing necessities, and in the grand plethora values here may possibly decline, or be made nominal for a season. Just when this condition of affairs will occur, or how long it will last, is discussed, and opinions in regard thereto differ materially; but the general expression now is 'that after election everybody will cry cash for their products,' and when cash is forced up by a surplus of merchandise this latter item invariably suffers. Hence we solicit our readers to note carefully the daily conditions in which we find the money market, as it will be seen that merchandise is now drawing attendance to money, a reversion of the position for the past two months, when money sought the merchandise market for employment."

PROFESSOR TYNDALL'S proposition of a test of the relative values of prayer and science has stirred up quite a commotion in the religious world. It will be remembered that the proposal was that a certain number of the sick in the hospitals be set apart to be prayed for, while an equal number be placed under the treatment of scientific men. The former were to receive no medical treatment during a definite period; but the prayers of the Christian world were to be offered in their behalf. The others meanwhile were to receive the attention of such physicians as the scientific parties might select. It is of course there is a small chance of any such arrangement being made, but the religious papers and the clergy have attacked the movement with vigor.

A VALUABLE paper was recently read before the American Institute of Mining Engineers, on the uses of blast furnace slag. When we observe in all our iron-making districts the constantly increasing mountains of furnace slag, which disfigures the country, we cannot but be thankful for any processes by which this material may be utilized. The author gives a process by which good bricks may be made of it, and he states that a cement equal to the best Portland cement can be manufactured from this slag, at small cost.

A NEW species of bird has been found in Kentucky. Their size is between that of a bluebird and a crow. The head and neck, and body to the base of the wings, as well as the entire under part of the body are snow white. The rest of the body is about the color of a partridge. The wings are very long, and the tail is deeply forked. They seem to be entirely carnivorous, and soar high in the air while hunting their food, which, as far as has been observed, consists of grasshoppers, mice, and such small animals. They swoop down upon their prey and have a cry resembling that of a hawk.

A SINGULAR fact in connection with the recent remarkable eruption of Mount Vesuvius, is recorded. The vaporous emanations alone were observed to be charged with positive electricity, while the ashes alone were charged with negative electricity. Hence electric effects resulted from the collision of the clouds of ashes with those of vapor—thunder and lightning being produced as in an ordinary storm.

AMERICAN enterprise has invaded the classic Rhine in the shape of a floating circus. This establishment is towed by a steam tug, and is anchored in front of villages and towns that promise paying audiences. The patronage bestowed on this marine hippodrome, which is now on the Rhine, is said to be generous, and the shrewd and bold manager is making a fortune out of the sonnenreuths of his riders under the shadows of Ehrenbreitstein and the Drachenfels.

A LATE number of a leading English literary journal gives this amazing bit of information: "Some curious statistics as to the production of horses in Russia are given by the *Military Statistical Magazine* of St. Petersburg. The total number of horses in the empire is twenty millions, *which is equivalent to twenty-five per cent. of the population.*"

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

It is a somewhat notable fact that while the liquor trade is largely increased under the excitement of a political campaign, the book trade suffers to a corresponding degree. This is a feature in that trade which reappears every four years. During this season, therefore, the book trade will be dull, but after the Presidential election it will start afresh.

Few people imagine how extensively the manufacturing of wool into its various forms is carried on in the North, Northwest and West. In the comparatively new State of Iowa there are at the present time some ninety woolen mills, and in the adjoining States fully as many.

A Kansas railroad recently refused to pay for some stock which had been run over. So the people of the neighborhood soaped the track by night, and spent the next forenoon watching the train in its futile efforts to slide through it.

Four rival steamboat lines plying between St. Louis and St. Paul are busily engaged in seeing which shall ruin the other. Fares are down to five dollars, with a prospect of still lower rates, and by and-by the St. Louisians will no doubt have their fare paid from one end of the route to the other, with board and a band of music thrown in.

The experiments of farmers on the east end of Long Island in raising tobacco have proved very successful, the crop being good and of fine quality, and ripening earlier than on the Connecticut shore.

In view of the perishable nature of iron, a scientific authority gravely proposes straw paper as a more durable material for the manufacture of car wheels.

Prairie chickens are waxing fat on potato-bugs out West, and it is said that the most frightful symptoms arise from eating these birds and potatoes at the same meal.

Dolly Varden, though popular as a name, has proved, it seems, very unprofitable to manufacturers and dealers in dress goods, many of whom, in New York, have been driven to the verge of bankruptcy by investing in large stocks of this class.

The Alsatians and Lorrainers, of New Orleans, numbering eight hundred men and one hundred and eighty ladies, repaired to the French consulate the other day, and declared their intention of retaining their French citizenship as provided by the treaty of peace between France and Germany.

There is something more than a daily ferry now between Europe and America. In fact, the rate is something like a steamer for every five hours from the port of Liverpool alone. When to these are added the ships of the French and German lines, we get some idea of the prodigious increase of late in steam communication between the two continents.

The question whether a man can marry his brother's widow or not is disturbing the Hebrews of New York. As the question has arisen in consequence of a man's performing the act alluded to, there is some ground for believing that the decision will be in the affirmative.

A Michigan manufacturer, who has just returned from a somewhat extended tour through the mineral regions of Colorado, Utah and California, gives a good account of the silver mines of Utah; but none of the others, of which so much is said, impressed him favorably.

Somebody should send the *Hearth and Home* a map of the United States. It has a picture of the "bayou of St. John, Florida," which it describes as formerly "the only avenue for traffic between the city of New Orleans and Lake Pontchartrain.

Some remarkable discoveries of lead ore have lately been made at different points in Colorado, in several places the vein being seven feet wide and nearly pure.

The revolutionary town of Bennington, Vt., has a rival to the historic Mollie Stark, in the person of an old lady who the other day pounced upon a political banner bearing the portraits of candidates who did not suit her views, and tore down "the flaunting lie." Certain of her admiring townsmen have presented her with a silver cake basket for this exploit.

The first book placed on the shelves of the new Chicago free library, was a copy of John Bright's speeches, presented by the author, with an appropriate inscription in his own hand-writing.

A blast which was inserted in a rock on the Lexington, Kentucky, and Harrodsburg turnpike twenty-one years ago, refused to explode until the other day, when it blew up and severely injured three men who attempted to drill a hole in the same rock.

The inhabitants of the Bahama Islands are emigrating to Florida. Fifty of them arrived at Key West in one day last week.

The action of zinc fumes upon the bones of the human system appears to be analagous to that of phosphorus. The *Dental Cosmos* gives an account of the destruction of a considerable portion of the jaw-bone of a patient who had been poisoned by the fumes of zinc.

The Steamboat Men's National Convention, which met last in Washington on the 11th of June, meets again at Cleveland, Ohio, on the 24th instant, when a large number of owners and managers of ocean, lake and river steamers will assist in its deliberations.

It is hardly realized, says the London *Times*, how a large proportion of the cotton growth in India is retained in the country for home consumption. The quantity is estimated at three-quarters of a million bales. It is used in various ways. Beds and pillows are stuffed with it. In Northern India, where the cold is severe in the winter season, nearly every native is provided with a quilt padded with cotton.

PERSONAL.

Private letters in regard to the condition of Governor Curtin's health state that, as soon as his physicians consider him able to travel, he will go to Saratoga, where the family will pass the remainder of the season, so that, acting on the advice of his physician, who is very positive in his directions, Governor Curtin will take no part in the pending political struggle, the excitement of which would not fail to be extremely injurious to him at the present time.

There died in Baltimore the other day a woman, of whom it may be said that not a day has passed for the last half century into which she did not put the sweetness and fragrance of beautiful and helpful deeds. Sister Mary Scholastice, of the Oblate Sisters of Providence, in the ninety-first year of her age and fortieth year of her religious profession. She was one of the oldest members of the community living, having been born in Hayti in 1781, but came to this country when a child. In the year 1829 the order of the Oblate Sisters in Baltimore was established by Rev. J. N. Joubert, S. S., for the education of colored children. The deceased was the fifth person to solicit admission to the order. Her zeal early manifested itself, and when the cholera was in Baltimore in 1832, Sister Scholastice was one of the first to respond to the call of the City Council for aid. Her services and those of her order were appreciated by the City Council, who sent them a letter expressing their lasting gratitude. The venerable Sister died quietly after a life of unremitting usefulness.

When P. T. Barnum rode into Bridgeport, Connecticut, the other day, with an elderly gentleman by his side, a voice arose from among the unsophisticated ruralists in the street: "Hello, Barnum, what have you got there—another humbug?" The great showman's companion was Horace Greeley, and that young questioner has in him the making of a prophet, if his insight is properly cultivated.

The good ship Cuba, which is now on its way from Liverpool to New York, brings over to America a precious consignment of musical talent, comprising the principal members of the Italian opera and Rubenstein troupes. Among them is Clara Louise Kellogg, Pauline Lucca, Herr Rubenstein, the pianist, and the violinist Wienowski. The two last are for Mr. Grau's concert troupe. Edmund Yates, the English author, is also a passenger on the ship.

Mrs. Jas. Fisk, Jr., is perfectly satisfied with the lease of the Grand Opera House offices to the Erie Railway Company by the late lamented Colonel; and has no idea of canceling it. The company wants to economize by going into less palatial quarters; but it has got this expensive lease on its hands which has eleven years to run, and nobody will pay any such prices for the rooms as Fisk made the company pay. Meantime Mrs. Fisk sticks to her rights, and again has reason to admire, from her well-sheltered nest, the excellent business tact and foresight of the not overscrupulous Admiral.

Hon. W. D. Kelley arrived at Laramie City, Wyoming Territory, a few days ago, from the Pacific coast, in good health.

The Rev. Mr. Greeley, of Haverhill, Mass., is collecting materials for a genealogical memoir of the Greeley family.

The Duc de Noailles, Minister of France to the United States, telegraphs from Washington to his government that he has met with a most cordial reception from the American government.

Professor Agassiz, during his present visit to California, will devote his chief attention to the laws governing the climates of the Pacific coast, and particularly with reference to the remarkable ocean current which, commencing in the China seas, pours its immense volumes of superheated water on the Pacific coast, modifying the temperature, and giving the Golden City the best and most delicious of American climates.

The young Emperor of China is described as very effeminate, with no capacity for business, and as inordinately fond of displays and theatricals. He is easily ruled by the wife, who was educated for him at such vast expense of money and dress, and she is regarded as having the controlling interest in the government.

JOHN Chinaman has occasioned some curious religious complications in San Francisco. Some members of the Third Congregational Church had formed a class of intelligent Chinese, taught them the rudiments of the English language, and also instructed them in matters of religion; and after a while the leaders of the movement thought their pupils sufficiently advanced to be permitted to worship in the church every Sunday. This was bitterly opposed by some of the congregation, and when a vote was taken there were 52 in favor and 18 against admission. The minority made things so lively that the admission of the Chinese converts was postponed six months, and in the meantime the pastor, having got mixed up in the dispute, was compelled to resign. The opposing factions are now left to fight it out among themselves, while the poor converts, who had been temporarily abandoned by both sides, are left exposed to the enemy of souls.

SAYS the New York *Bulletin*: The hotels this week have received material accessions from the interior, and there are but few of their registers that do not record the names of customers who have come to purchase their usual supplies. One house in Broadway, on Thursday morning, we are informed, breakfasted no fewer than six hundred, while another house, not a quarter of a mile away, had five hundred more. We dare say other landlords could relate like experiences. All parts of the country appear to be well represented, but the West and Southwest especially.

A SURVEY of a Brazilian railroad, eventually to reach the Pacific, is about to be undertaken by Charles Palmer, of Rio Janeiro, and a competent staff. The expedition is said to be highly encouraged, and the survey is calculated to be completed in twelve or fifteen months. The enterprise is a great one.

Bombay newspapers announce that traces of pit coal have been discovered on the western coast of Africa, at a short distance from the island of Zanzibar.

Nature's Appeals for Help.

Every indication of debility and exhaustion is a mute appeal of Nature for medicinal aid to arrest the progress of decay. How are these silent appeals of physical weakness to the resources of the healing art usually met? Too often, unfortunately, the drugs prescribed aggravate the symptoms. Whoever recommends drastic purgatives, or mineral salivants, or poisonous alkaloids, under such circumstances, is an ally of the ailment and an enemy of the patient. Whoever, on the contrary, advises the broken down and desponding sufferer to resort to that peerless vegetable invigorant, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters for aid and comfort, is a true philanthropist. It is safe to say that there never was an instance in which such advice was given and accepted without the happiest results. From the very depths of weakness and despondency thousands have been restored to vigor, health and cheerfulness by the renovating operation of this wholesome stimulant and alterative. All its medical ingredients are remarkable for their sensitive properties, and in combination form an absolute specific for indigestion, liver complaint, nervous affections, rheumatism, intermittent and remittent fevers, general and local weakness, and every species of disorder incident to change of season or climate. The stimulative element of this invaluable protective and restorative is not an impure excitant, but the thoroughly rectified essence of sound rye, admitted by all good chemists to be the most healthful of exhilarants.

FOUNTAIN OF YOUTH

HAIR RESTORER

It will change any Gray Hair to

ITS FORMER YOUTHFUL COLOR IN FROM THREE TO SIX APPLICATIONS.

Never changes the hair to a ridiculous red or pink color; but will suit all shades of color and complexion. It will not stain the Hands, Scalp or Clothing, contains no sediment, is perfectly clear and harmless, leaves no sulphur or other bad smell on the hair, but is

A MOST DELIGHTFUL PERFUME.

As a Hair Dressing THE FOUNTAIN OF YOUTH has no equal. It takes the lead in appearance, glossy, and curly. It is warranted to remove Dandruff, which is so destructive to the roots of the hair, also the heat and humors of the scalp, and stops the hair from falling out; keeps it clean of the scalp, renders it beautiful hair soft and lustrous, and keeps the head DELIGHTFULLY COOL AND AGREEABLE.

JOSEPH FLEMING, Agent,
81 Market street, corner Diamond.

SUMAC,
SUMAC,
SUMAC,
FOR SALE BY
George A. Kelly & Co.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
Corner Wood street and First avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Chartered in 1862.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS:
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. FAIRMAN, Jr., Vice Presidents.
D. E. McKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zeig.
John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

DRY GOODS.

CHOICE GOODS
AND
LOW PRICES.
James Caldwell
HAS NOW IN STOCK A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Llama Lace Sacques and Jackets,
Llama Lace Shawls,
Ottoman Shawls, Brocha Shawls,
Grenadine Shawls,
Black Mourning Shawls,
Black Hernanis, Pure Silk Warp,
Satin Stripe Black Hernanis and Grenadines,
Plain Black Silk Grenadines,
Black Wool Delaines,
Tineen, Bombazine,
Mohairs and Alpacas.

Japanese Silk, new styles at low prices.
Summer Silks, a very large stock.
Black Silk of the most celebrated makes.
Ponson, Bonnet, Tapesier and Bellon.
Cheney Brothers' American Silk.
Chintzes, Prints and Percales.
Linen Sulzings and Ladies' Suits.

118 and 120 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

FOR FAMILY USE.
THE HALFORD
LEICESTERSHIRE
TABLE SAUCE,
THE BEST SAUCE AND RELISH
Made in any Part of the World
FOR
FAMILY USE.
PINTS, - - - - 50 CENTS.
HALF PINTS, - - 30 CENTS.
FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT
TO THE
Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Joint Resolution Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment of the Constitution of this Commonwealth be proposed to the people for their adoption or rejection, pursuant to the provisions of the tenth article thereof, to wit:

AMENDMENT.

Strike out the sixth section of the sixth article of the Constitution and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"A State Treasurer shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State, at such times and for such term of service as shall be prescribed by law."

WILLIAM ELLIOTT,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JAS. S. RITNER,
Speaker of the Senate.

APPROVED—The twenty record day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.
JNO. W. GEARY.

Prepared and certified for publication pursuant to the Tenth article of the Constitution.
FRANCIS JORDAN,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
OFFICE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
HARRISBURG, June 26, 1872.

JOS. A. MOORE.....THOS. C. MOORE.
JOS. A. MOORE & BRO.,
Stock, Bond and Note Brokers
Real Estate and Insurance Agents,
No. 10 Blackford's Block, Indianapolis, Ind.

We buy and sell on Commission first-class Securities of all descriptions, negotiate Loans for Cities, Counties and all Corporations, transact a general Real Estate and Insurance Business, and loan Money on long time. Particular attention is given to placing money on first mortgage without cost to the lender.

REFERENCE—Fletcher & Sharpe, Bankers; Indiana Banking Co.; Porter, Harrison & Hines, Attorneys.

Manufacturers who may desire to establish branches in this flourishing city will find it to their interest to consult us.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.
FOR PRESIDENT,
GEN. ULYSSES S. GRANT, of Illinois.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
HON. HENRY WILSON, of Massachusetts.

PENNSYLVANIA REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.
For Governor.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT
For Supreme Judge.
ULYSSES MERCUR.
For Auditor General.
HARRISON ALLEN.
For Congressmen at Large.
LEMUEL TODD.
GLENNI W. SCHOFIELD.
CHARLES A. ALBRIGHT.
For Presidential Electors at Large.
ADOLPH E. BORIE.
JOHN M. THOMPSON.

For Delegates at Large to the Constitutional Convention.
William M. Meredith, Philadelphia; J. Gillingham Fell, Philadelphia; Harry White, Indiana; William Ally, Carbon; Linn Bartholomew, Schuylkill; H. N

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

☞Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS.

DUNBAR IRON COMPANY

First Mortgage Bonds.

Whole Mortgage is for $400,000 on a property valued at $1,000,000. But $65,000 or the loan remaining unsold.

TEN PER CENT. INTEREST, FREE FROM ALL TAXES.

For Sale at Par and Interest.

Ira B. McVay & Co.,

BANKERS,

Corner Fourth avenue and Smithfield Street.

Commercial Banking Company,

ALLIANCE, OHIO.

The undersigned have formed a Copartnership under the above name to transact

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,

AT ALLIANCE, OHIO, and will give careful and prompt attending to all business entrusted to them.

Special attention will be given to Collections in ALLIANCE, CANTON, MASSILLON, SALEM, LISBON, COLUMBIANA, NEW LISBON, and all other points in this part of Ohio.

Remittances made at Lowest Rates of Exchange.

Reference—Tradesmen's National Bank.

DAVID MORGAN, W. D. KRES,
C. G. MANFULL, D. McINTOSH,
R. M. TEETERS, Cashier.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS.

We offer for sale Free from all Taxes:

Mount Oliver Inclined Plane Co.'s First Mortgage 8's at 90 and Interest.

Birmingham Market House First Mortgage 8's at Par and Interest.

Pittsburgh and Ormsby Passenger Railroad Co.'s First Mortgage 7's at 90 and Interest.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS.

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, September 3, 1872.

It may be assumed that the time for cheap money is over for the season, with the opening of September. The active fall business has commenced, and the country banks begin to withdraw balances they have been keeping here during the summer months in order to draw interest on daily balances, as has become the custom with most of the city banks. Hence activity in loans and high rates for interest are inevitable. This does not, however, necessarily mean lower stocks, but probably a higher range of prices. A New York broker remarked to us a few days ago that he would wait till money was worth 3 to 1 per cent. a day before he would commence to buy for a rise. So illogical is the stock market that this is probably true.

In comparing the debt statement of the last month with that of July we find a decrease in the item of six per cent. bonds of $8,934,300, which represents the bonds bought by the Treasury for the sinking fund. The five per cents remain without change. The lawful money debt has increased $1,495,000. $425,235 of the matured debt has been paid off and canceled, leaving but about six millions of the "called" bonds and older matured debt yet outstanding.

The amount of fractional currency has decreased, by redemption and destruction, $1,196,670. $2,725,580 of coin certificates have been presented for redemption, the coin being available for shipment to Europe, while the certificates are only available in payment for customs duties in this country and in bank settlements.

The currency balance has come down from $16,038,350 to $10,934,742, and we may expect to see a gradual reduction of the legal tenders held by the department as the active season advances. The item of most interest is the coin balance, which is $9,600,128 more than thirty days ago, being $73,918,817. Against this there is outstanding of coin certificates $22,064,800, matured debt $6,170,675, and interest accrued, but not due, $20,851,851, which leaves but $8,931,491 actually belonging to the government. Of course this will be augmented by the customs receipts for this month which must be taken into account in estimating the amount which the Treasury can sell in September. On September 1, 1871, the department had $91,000,000, with certificates outstanding to the amount of $17,000,000, leaving the amount apparently owned last year $74,000,000, against $45,000,000 this year, not estimating accrued interest and overdue debt.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning.	Noon.	Evening.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	114¼	114¼	114¼
U. S. Bonds of 1862	114¼	114¼	114¼
U. S. Bonds of 1864	114¼	114¼	114¼
U. S. Bonds of 1865	114¼	114¼	114¼
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	113¾	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds of 1867	113¾	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds of 1868	113¾	113¾	113¾
10-40s	109	109	109
New 5s	111¾	111¾	111¾
Gold	113¾	113¾	113¾
Currency 6s	122½	122½	122½

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	113¾
United States 6s of 1881	114½
United States 5-20s of 1862	114½
United States 5-20s of 1864	114½
United States 5-20s of 1865	114½
United States 10-40s	109
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	113¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	113¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	114
Currency Pacifics	122¾

*EX. coupon.

—The Treasury Department has called in the following three per cent. certificates: No. 4,154 to 4,314, inclusive, of $5,000 each; Nos. 4,574 to 4,719, inclusive, of $10,000 each, making $1,550,000 on which interest ceases in sixty days.

—The Constitutional amendment, recently adopted in Virginia, removes the previous restriction of the power of the General Assembly upon the subject of usury and interest, and the rate of interest is to be regulated hereafter by statute law exclusively. In 1850 the Legislature passed an act allowing parties to contract for any rate of interest not beyond 12 per cent.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

September 3, 1872.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Gold	113¾	113¾	113¾	113	113¼	113¼
Canton	74½	74½	74½	74½	74½	74½
Western Union Tel	77	77	77	77	77	77
Quicksilver	33½	33½	33½	33½	33½	33½
Pacific Mail	74	74	74	74	74	74
Adams Express	90	90	90	90	90	90
Wells, Fargo Exp. cer	71	71	71	71	71	71
American Express	71	71	71	71	71	71
United States Express	68	68	68	68	68	68
New York Central	98½	99	98½	98½	98½	98¾
New York Central Scrip						
Erie	49¾	49	48	48¼	48¾	48¾
Reading		115		114¾		
Michigan Central		107	106½	106½	106½	106½
Michigan Southern	85½	85½	85½	85½	85½	85½
Illinois Central		132½		132½		
Cleveland and Toledo	93	93	93	93	93	93
Cleveland and Northwest.	74¾	74¾	74	73¾	74¼	74
Chicago and Rock Island	107½	107½	107½	107½	107½	107½
Rock Island	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼
St. Paul	36	36	36	36	36	36
Do. preferred	56¾	56¾	56¾	56¾	56¾	56¾
Wabash	39½	39½	39½	39½	39½	39½
Do. preferred	57½	57½	57½	57½	57½	57½
Fort Wayne	44¾	44¾	44	44	44¼	43¾
Ohio and Mississippi		27½		27½		
Chicago and Alton		112½		112½		
Do. preferred						
Boston, Hartford & Erie						
Harlem		115		115		
New Jersey Central		99½		99½		
Union Pacific	36¼	36¼	36¼	36¼	36¼	36¼

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penn's Central	58
Philadelphia and Erie	26
Lehigh Navigation	49
Catawissa	19
Oil Creek & Alley R.	56½
Lehigh Valley R. R.	59¾
North Penna R. R.	49½
United Co's of N. J.	127
Corlyill Navigation	15
Reading	58

COTTON MARKETS.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, September 3.—Cotton dull and unchanged.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, September 3.—Cotton—Demand active and prices advanced; middling upland 21½.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, September 3.—Cotton active; low middling 20¾@20¾c; middling 20¾@20¾c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, September 4, 1872.

REMARKS.—The market since our last has undergone no material change. Dealers are still apart in their views, while neither party are disposed to give way. The market is certainly in a very unsatisfactory condition, and an improvement would be very acceptable to a large number of persons. Crude remains nominal. Parker's $3 30@3 32½, being equal to 8¼c here.

REFINED.

The market appeared firmer, with a moderate demand. We quote nominally: September 22½@22¾c; futures are very uncertain.

OIL BARRELS.

The market remains steady; holders asking for city $1 and 67; country $1 70@1 75.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, September 3.—The *Courier* says: The market to-day was quiet but firm, and advanced about 5c all around, closing firm. Following are the sales:

1,000 bbls upper road, spot	$3 47½
500 bbls upper road, spot, Church run	3 50
1,000 bbls upper road, spot	3 47½
500 bbls upper road, spot	3 45
1,000 bbls lower road, spot	3 45
1,000 bbls Oil City, spot	3 45
500 bbls Oil City, spot	3 60

NEW YORK, September 3.—Market entirely nominal; holders advanced prices; asking for crude in bulk 12@12½c; refined 23¼@24c. For Philadelphia delivery the market is very dull; refined is quoted at 22c.

PHILADELPHIA, September 3.—Market steady and nothing doing. Crude 16½c; casco 27¼c; sales none; futures none offering.

TITUSVILLE, September 3.—Market firmer; spot nominally at $2 50, with nothing doing.

REDUCEVILLE, September 3.—Market firm and prices advanced to $2 45.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, September 3.—Market firm at $2 45.

OIL CITY, September 3.—Market quiet and firm; Oil City $3 65; upper road $3 47½@3 50; lower road $3 45@3 50.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Line.]

TIDIOUTA, September 3.—Market firm and active at $3 50.

TITUSVILLE, September 3.—Market quiet and firm; spot $3 45 bid, $3 50 asked. Sales:

1,000 bbls upper road, spot	$3 47½
1,000 bbls upper road, spot	3 45
1,000 bbls lower road, spot	3 45
1,000 bbls Oil City, spot	3 45
500 bbls Oil City, spot	3 60

PHILADELPHIA, September 3.—Market very firm at $3 62½@3 65.

PARKER'S LANDING, September 3.—Market quiet and nothing doing; $3 32½ bid; no sales.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Barrels.
Owner	Sunbeam Oil Works	598
Thomas King	Vesta Oil Works	148
H. M. McKeever	Vesta Oil Works	1,152
Parker & Thompson	Citizens' Oil Works	468
D. H. McKelvey	Cosmos Oil Works	1,164
Wm Stephenson	Eagle Oil Works	616
J. Bushnell	Standard Oil Works	48
J. Bushnell	Brilliant Oil Works	80
Wm Stewart	Riverside Oil Works	382

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

Shipper.	Bbls.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Sunbeam Oil Works	598	Vesta Oil Works	1,300
Citizens' Oil Works	468	Cosmos Oil Works	1,164
Eagle Oil Works	670	Standard Oil Works	468
Brilliant Oil Works	80	Riverside Oil Works	382
Total			4,720

Shipments of Refined Oil East via A. V. R. R., P. R. R. and P. R. R.

WEST PENN. R. R., September 2, 1872.

Wormser, M & Co, 100 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.
Central Refining Co, 467 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.
Lockwood, Frew & Co., 210 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.
Livingston Bros, 128 barrels to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.
Standard Oil Co, 200 barrels to Wahden, F & Co, Philadelphia.
Citizens Oil Company, 104 bbls to Tack Bros & Co, Philadelphia.
Brass & Wagner, 300 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.
L. Irwin & Co., 166 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.
Vesta Oil Works, 300 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.
Total, 1,985

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, September 3, 1872.

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Hors's.	Mules.
	No. head.	No. head.	No. head.	No. head.	No. head.
Saturday, Sept. 1	1,000	1,900	2,500	45	60
Monday, Sept. 2	1,784	3,000	2,500	45	60
Tuesday, Sept. 3	945	700	1,000	60	60
Total	3,896	11,000	5,900	120	18

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses.	Mules.
	No. head.	No. head.	No. head.	No. head.	No. head.
Monday, Sept. 2	2,100	3,200	2,500	75	18
Tuesday, Sept. 3	1,044	1,900	1,800	15	60
Total	4,572	11,100	5,600	105	18

Cattle.

The run of cattle has been fair of through stock, and light of those intended for sale here. Market opened this morning firm and strong, and prices are full ¼c better than at the close of last week. Advices from the East are favorable, and as the amount of stock offering is not heavy holders are firm, and at this writing it looks as if trade would rule strong and active. Following are the current rates: Extra 1,400 lbs steers, fine and smooth, $7 25@7 37½; extra 1,300 lbs steers, fine and smooth, $7 00 to $7 25; prime 1,200 lbs steers, fine and smooth, $6 50 to $6 75; good 1,100 lbs steers, $6 00 to $6 25; good, 1,000 lbs, $5 50 to $5 75; common, $4 25 to $5 00; stockers, $3 25 to $3 50; bulls, &c., $2 50 to $3 00.

Hogs.

The run of hogs was a little heavy. Owing to increased receipts prices are not quite so good as on Saturday last. The best are selling at about $5 80. Trade is active and market fair, and with a good demand it does not look as if prices will go much lower. Following are the current rates: Extra Philadelphia $5 75 to $5 80; prime Philadelphia $5 50; Yorkers $4 75 to $4 80.

Sheep.

The run of sheep was fair and quality pretty good. The market opens up moderately active, with good prices ruling for the best grades of sheep. Following are the prices which holders are asking for the different grades and kinds: Extra, 100 lbs fine wool, $5 25 to $5 50; prime 90 lbs fine wool, $4 90 to $5 00; good 85 lbs, five wool, $5 75 to $5 85; good 80 lbs, fine wool, $5 25 to $5 50; common, $4 25 to $4 50.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, September 3, 1872.

REMARKS.—The following are the receipts of the leading articles during the past twenty-four hours:

Wheat, sacks	1,470	Butter, pkgs	77
Flour, bbls	1,325	Lard, pkgs	25
Oats, sacks	1,318	Apples, bbls	32
Barley, sacks	538	Rye, sacks	202
Cheese, boxes	88	Chickens, coops	63

We have little or no changes to note in prices. Trade is reported fair for the season. Merchants are preparing for the fall trade, which is expected to be unusually heavy. Country millers are still in the market for wheat. It is alleged that much of the wheat in this section, in consequence of the wet weather that lasted about "harvest time, growed," and hence will not make first class flour. Western and Southern wheat fared better. The fruit and vegetable market is full to overflowing, and prices are reasonable. We omit extended quotations.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, September 3, 1872

FLOUR—In better demand, and good shipping grades are held 25c higher.

GRAIN—Wheat closed quiet at $1 19¾@1 20 seller September; $1 18¾@1 19 seller October; for cash firm at $1 23. Corn steady and closed quiet at 38¾@38½c seller September; 40@40¼c seller October; for cash 36c. Oats steady at 25½@25½c cash; 26@26½c seller October. Rye quiet and steady at 57c cash; 58c seller October. Barley steady, and for cash and September 64@64½c; 65c seller September; No 3, 56c; sample 65@75c.

PROVISIONS—Pork inactive; nominally $14 75. Lard firm; winter is held at 9c; summer is salable at 8½c. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders are held at 6½c; short rib sides 9@9½c. Sweet preserved hams nominally 13@14c; sold quiet.

WHISKY—Strong and salable at 90c.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, September 3.—Cotton in moderate request and steady; middling upland 22½c. Flour higher and in moderate export demand; superfine western and State $6 00@6 60; white wheat western extra $8 25@9 50; extra Ohio $7 30@9 50; St. Louis $7 50@9 50; extra Milwaukee at $4 50@7 50. Whisky more active but lower at 93@93½c. Wheat higher, the advance in freights checking the export demand; new and old No 2 spring, mixed, $1 60; Northwest spring, afloat, $1 61; No 1 do, $1 65@1 66; No 2 red, $1 65. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn higher and in active export demand; steamer, western mixed, 63¾@64c; sail do 64¾@65c; yellow 65½c; shoulders 6½c. Oats a shade better and fairly active; western 45@46c; Ohio 46@48c; new Jersey 48c. Coffee steady; ping steady at 25½@25¾c cash; 25½@25¾c seller September; 25¾@25¾c seller October; rejected 24½@24¾c. Petroleum—Crude 18½@19c; refined 24½c. Pork quiet and steady; mess $14 15@14 20. Beef quiet; mess $5 at 00; extra do $9@10; hams heavy at $12@13. Cut meats steady; hams 13@14c; shoulders 7½c. Middles steady; long clear 8½c; long and short clear 8¾c. Lard firm; prime steam 8¾c; old 8¾c; kettle 9½c. Butter steady; western 16@18c. Cheese dull at 13@13½c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, September 3.—A continuance of activity prevails in all the different departments of trade, and business for the day is reported very satisfactory. Brown sheetings and shirtings continue in fair demand, and all grades considerably more active at current asking rates. Bleached sheetings and shirtings increased activity, and general business more satisfactory. Cotton drills continue in moderate request at quotations. Cotton flannels are increasing in demand, and fair transactions reported for the day. Wool flannels continue in good demand and are reaching many favorite markets. Prints strong and market tends to an advance. Ticks, stripes and cottonades in fair request at current rates. Cloths and coatings more active for the day and latest assurances of desirable patterns and fabrics sought for. Worsted dress goods well sold up in favorite makes, but unknown to the trade just now. The New York *Daily Bulletin* says: In the New York foreign dry goods market business is very active. Both stores and auction rooms are crowded with buyers; prices generally firm.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, September 3.—Cattle—Receipts to day 2,195, making the total supply for the week thus far 15,224, or 972 cars, against 16,196 cars last week reported, the rece pts have been greatly in excess of the short supply last week. The market opened active for good cattle at last week's closing prices, but with an evident downward tendency; common stock a shade off; about 1,500 disposed of; sales 87 Illinois steers, 1,304 to 1,412 lbs, at $6 25@7 25; 58 do, 1,540 lbs, at $6; 99 Michigan, 1,304 to 1,372 lbs, at $5 65@6 75; 19 Indiana steers, 1,012 to 1,412 lbs, at $5 75@7 25; 18 do cows, 1,000 lbs, $4 20; 137 Missouri steers, 1,150 to 1,296 lbs, at $5 50@6 25; 101 Ohio, 987 to 1,315 lbs, at $5 25@6 87½; 20 State, 980 lbs, $4 12½. Sheep—receipts to-day 200, making the supply for the week thus far 2,200, against the same number last week. Market not fairly opened, but prices rule at last week's rates. Hogs—receipts to-day 8,700, making the total for the week thus far 16,000, against 19,500 last week. Market opened dull from ½ to 10c off from last week's closing rate; sales 670 Michigan hogs, 168 to 190 lbs, at $5.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, September 3.—Flour firm and in fair demand. Wheat demand good at full prices; No 2 white Wabash $1 75; amber Michigan $1 49; closed at $1 48 seller September; No 2 red winter $1 47 seller September; No 3 do $1 30@1 40. Corn a shade better and firm; high mixed 47c seller September; low mixed 46½c; yellow 48c. Oats steady; No 2 a shade better; No 1, 33c; No 2, 31c; old 32c; Michigan 30@31c; old 34½c; rejected 24½c. Lard and pork nominal.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, September 3.—Flour very dull. Wheat firm and in moderate demand; red $1 65@1 70; amber $1 75. Corn firmer and higher; yellow 64c. Rye steady; new 70; old 80c. Oats steady; mixed 46c; old white 48@50c. Petroleum in good demand; refined 23c for export; crude 16½c. Provisions—No business transactions, owing to the indisposition on the part of operators in consequence of the suspension of the Gold Exchange.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, September 3.—Flour steady but unchanged. Wheat very firm; sales 2,000 bushels No 2 red winter at $1 44; No 1 do held at $1 60. Corn dull but unchanged. Oats better for old at 37c; new steady at 34c. Petroleum—refined better and held at 20½c for car lots; 20¾c for trade lots.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 113¾@113¾.

NEW YORK, September 3, 1872 P. M.

MONEY.

Money, after loaning at 6, declined to 3 per per cent. Some of the banks are shipping currency. One new issuing sent $150,000 to St. Louis to-day and another having received orders for $250,000, of which $200,000 was for Chicago.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling was heavy and lower at 108¾.

GOLD.

Gold was quiet at 113¾ to 113¾. Loans were made at from 1-32 to 1 per cent, for use. Clearings were $63,000,000. The Treasury disbursed $158,000.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments were quiet and steady.

U.S. 6s 1881, cps	114¼@114¾	5-20s, 1868, cps	113¾@
5-20s, 1862	114¼@114¾	10-40s, cps	109¼@109¾
5-20s, 1864	114¼@115	Currency 6s	122½
5-20s, 1865, new	113¾@114	New 5 per cts	111¾
5-20s, 1867	113¾@113¾		

STATE BONDS.

State bonds were dull.

Tennessees, old	73¾	S. Carolinas, April	22
Tennessees, new	73¾	Missouri 6s	93¾
S. Carolinas, July	21½		

THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks opened steady and so continued until after three P. M., when it was announced that the Pacific Mail steamer America had been burned in the harbor of Yokohama, when Pacific Mail declined 2½ per cent. The balance of the list sympathized, declining ½ per cent. Delaware and Lackawanna declined 2½ per cent, on a report that the company would pass the next dividend. Rock Island, Chicago, Columbus and Indiana Central and Union Pacific were the best sustained. The market closed steady:

Western Union	71½	Illinois Central	132¾
Adams Express	95	Cleveland & Pitts'g.	90
Fargo Express	55	W. Unionton	89
Amer. Express	57	do pref.	90
Erie	48¾	Rock Island	110½
Pacific Mail	74	Fort Wayne	43¾
N. Y. Central	98¾	do preferred	75¾
Erie	48¾	Toledo & Wabash	24
Quicksilver	42¾	Fort Wayne	
Michigan Central	114¾	Chicago & Alton	
Michigan Southern	85¾	Ohio and Missis'ppi	32¾
Harlem	115	Hannibal & St. Jo.	37
Union Pacific	36¼		

Watertown Live Stock Market.

WATERTOWN, MASS., September 3.—Beef cattle—receipts 1,301; prices quite steady and firm on best lots and ordinary grades move easy; sales of choice at $10 50@11 00; extra $9 00@10 00; first quality $7 25@8 50; second quality $6@7 00; $4 50@5 75. Sheep and lambs—receipts 9,344; market opened with prices 50c higher, and continued with fair firmness through the market; sales in lots at $3 50@6 00 each; extra $8 50@9 25.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, September 3.—Cotton firm, but nominal; middling nominal; middling upland quoted at 20c. Wheat firm; choice red $1 21@1 25. Corn steady; choice 58c. Oats steady at 32@33c for car lots. Rye firmer at 60@62c on local account. Barley steady, and for choice and prime nominally $1 25@1 30. Provisions in fair order demand, with prices unchanged. Whisky firm at 90c.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, September 3.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and unsettled; No 1 Milwaukee $1 32; No 2 do $1 23. Corn firm and in fair demand; No 1 mixed 38½c. Oats steady and in moderate demand; No 2, 28c. Rye—No 1, 54½c. Barley—Fall No 2, 66½c.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Date of Departure from New York.

1872.

China	Septb'r 4	Liverpool
Wyoming	Septb'r 4	Liverpool
Britannia	Septb'r 4	Liverpool
City of New York	Septb'r 5	Liverpool
Calabria	Septb'r 7	Liverpool
City of Paris	Septb'r 7	Liverpool
Java	Septb'r 7	Liverpool
Greece	Septb'r 7	Liverpool
Ville de Paris	Septb'r 7	Liverpool
Europa	Septb'r 7	Liverpool
Arragon	Septb'r 10	Bristol
Russia	Septb'r 11	Liverpool
Erin	Septb'r 11	London
Assyria	Septb'r 11	Liverpool
Wyoming	Septb'r 12	Liverpool
City of Limerick	Septb'r 12	Liverpool
Abyssinia	Septb'r 14	Liverpool
City of Antwerp	Septb'r 14	Liverpool
Adriatic	Septb'r 14	Liverpool
Egypt	Septb'r 14	Liverpool
Anglia	Septb'r 18	Liverpool
Cuba	Septb'r 18	Liverpool
Caledonia	Septb'r 18	Liverpool
Idaho	Septb'r 21	Liverpool
Batavia	Septb'r 21	Liverpool
Saint Laurent	Septb'r 21	Liverpool
India	Septb'r 21	Liverpool
Denmark	Septb'r 25	London
Olympia	Septb'r 25	Liverpool
Minnesota	Septb'r 25	Liverpool
California	Septb'r 28	Liverpool
Trinacria	Octob'r 2	Liverpool
Wisconsin	Octob'r 2	Liverpool

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Greensboro, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENSBORO, PA., September 3, 1872.

River stationary, with twenty inches of water in the channel. Weather clear; thermometer 69 at 5 P. M. G.

Brownsville, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., September 3, 1872.

River stationary, with three feet of water in the channel. Weather clear; thermometer 69 at 6 P. M. C.

Wheeling, W. Va.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. VA., September 3, 1872.

Clear and pleasant. River three feet five inches and rising slowly. Departed—New State, for Parkersburg, at 10:30 A. M.

For Latest River Dispatches See Outside.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

E. Bennett.....Z. W. Carmack.....Geneva.
Electra.....H. R. Adams.....Geneva.
Elizabeth.....Houghton.....Elizabeth.

Departed.

E. Bennett.....Z.W. Carmack.....Geneva.
Electra.....H. R. Adams.....Geneva.
Geneva.....Hailiges.....Geneva.
Elizabeth.....Houghton.....Elizabeth.
West Virginia.....Donaldson.....Geneva

MONONGAHELA stone marks twenty inches.

METAL MARKS twenty five inches.

Boats to Leave To-day.

Brownsville and Geneva, U. S. M., 8 A. M. and 5 P. M.
Elizabeth.....Elizabeth.....Houghton, 3 P. M.

Departed.

The marks at the foot of Market street indicated twenty inches. The metal marks at the foot of Wood street a twenty-five inches. The weather continues pleasant and navigation to the lower ports suspended.

In town yesterday, Capt. R. C. Mason. He looks hale and hearty. Long may it continue.

The steamer E. H. Durfee is laid up at St. Louis and Capt. Wm. Coulson is at home on a visit.

The Monongahela dredge boat is doing valuable service in front of the city. Let the good work be continued.

The merchants of Greenville have rescinded their resolutions against the Memphis Packet Company, and everything runs smoothly again as it should.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* says: The Anna will be in from Portsmouth to Pittsburgh to-day. There is water enough. Capt. Dawson Davis will probably command her.

IT'S A NEW SOLE.—We notice Capt. John M. Hare painting the name on his pet barge "Glendale." The Captain is an excellent mechanic and handles the brush like a true artist.

THE STORM sunk two coal flats on her way down here from Pittsburgh, at Goose Island. One of the barges lies crosswavs in the channel. Pilots have to keep to the Virginia side of the bar.

THE fine mail packet E. Bennett, Capt. Carmack, takes her departure for Brownsville and Geneva at 5 A. M. Passengers will bear this in mind. She is a No 1 boat in every respect. The clerks are Messrs. Smith and Carmack.

THE United States mail packets on the slackwater leave daily at 8 A. M. and 5 P. M. These boats are sidewheelers, and were built expressly for the trade, and are in charge of careful and attentive officers. For further information call on Captain A. S. Carlile on the wharfboat.

SIR.—From and after September 10, 1872, the depth of water in the Mississippi at Memphis, Tennessee, will be reported from the Engineers gauge at that place, which will show a depth of 11 inches greater than at present. Yours, respectfully,

E. F. MAYNADIER, Observer Sig. Ser.

THE St. Paul *Pioneer* of Thursday says: The Raven Boat Club received a new paper four-oared shell boat yesterday, which is without doubt the finest boat ever brought into the Northwest. It was built by Waters, Balch & Co., of Troy, N. Y., and is 41 feet in length, 17½ inches beam, and cost $325 laid down here.

PRETTY GOOD.—Captain Thomas Shield purchased a new battery of fire extinguishers for the Susie Silver. He says this is the coolest outfit of this kind he has been obliged to lay in this year, but he supposes it is all right, as the old ones were not of the fall and winter pattern. The ones he bought yesterday were supplied with an overcoat of red paint.

THE John Kyle left New Orleans Wednesday with about 300 tons of freight. Her U. S. Mail agent, the *Times* says: "Among her cargo are 300 carrots of negro, destined for Hannibal, Missouri. This is rather a strange incident that so much flour should be shipped from this port when St. Louis is so near at hand. The Kyle has also 2,000 sacks of salt for St. Louis."

THE Cincinnati *Enquirer* of Sunday says: "During the month ending yesterday we had eighteen clear days, six cloudy and seven on which rain fell. The highest water during this same time was on the first of the month, when the Water works recorded a depth of 13 feet 7 inches. The river reached its lowest point on the 18th, with 1 foot 2 inches in the channel, but three days after, on the 21st, it rose to 5 feet 5 inches. Since the 21st the river has been falling steadily, and yesterday there was but 4 feet 6 inches in the channel.

MONDAY'S St. Louis *Republican* on the situation: Considerable animation was shown on the landing Saturday in the way of business, it being the last day of the week. The Memphis packets and barges were receiving about as fast as they could load, and the Vicksburg packets only to refuse freight at ten cents, being full, and freight had to be left over for the Tuesday boat. The river at this point is almost stationary, the rise having been above having checked the decline. This temporary rise will not affect the channel. Down here and Cairo, which remains unchanged from last week. The channel is unchanged from last week. The channel is narrow and crooked in the middle of the river. The river has got so low there that several of these obstructions are making their appearance, and steamboats may expect trouble with Barnes's bar very soon. The Upper Mississippi is rising quite rapidly and the Illinois is doing the same slowly. Red river has only thirty inches to Shreveport from the mouth and navigation is greatly impeded on that stream. Navigation on the Ohio is about suspended on account of the closing of the canal. Rates were firm yesterday, but will advance Monday on Memphis and Vicksburg freight. The weather remains cool and pleasant, greatly benefitting business.

St. Louis Harbor Master's Report.

Harbor Master's report for the month of August, 1872:

Steamboat and barge tonnage	74,304—23,665 20
Packet tonnage	30,203
Total tonnage	102,507
Miscellaneous wharfage	863 95
Wood wharfage, South	192 00
Wood wharfage, North	199 00
Total wharfage	$4,919 25

Number of steamboat and barge arrivals for the month ending August 31, 1872:

Where from.	Boats.	Packets.	Total.
Upper Mississippi	32	53	85
Lower Mississippi	51	13	64
Illinois river	5	12	17
Missouri river	22		22
Ohio river	15		15
Arkansas river	1		1
Red river	5		5
Tennessee river	3		3
Barges	80		80
Total boats and barges	215	77	
Grand total			292

Upper Missouri Items.

Thursday's Sioux City *Journal* says: The Miner is looked for this evening, and upon her return she will at once reload for Santee Agency. The Peninah, which did expect to go below to-day, has changed her programme and will remain here under the prospect of an up-river trip before many days.

The Silver Lake will load for Buford, intending to clear the first of the week. Her shaft is not here yet, but it is looked for to-day. Jack Ha na, one of the oldest and best steamboat clerks on the Missouri river, but who during the past season has been an invaluable assistant in the office of the company in this city, will go out as clerk of the Lake on this trip. The Far West left here on Tuesday evening, and the Nellie Peck passed the same part at four o'clock in the afternoon of the same day. The Far West left here on Tuesday evening, and the Nellie on Thursday afternoon, 226 inst., or about forty-five hours later. The report from Sully indicates that there was say twelve hours between the two boats, showing that the Nellie had gained thirty-three hours on the Far West. Capt. Durfee the West has shown her stern to the Nellie in a very provoking manner, but Captain Marsh still insists that he has the fastest boat on the river, and takes this trip to demonstrate that under certain circumstances he can run away from Mart Coulson in spite of himself.

IMPORTS BY RAIL AND RIVER.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne, and Chicago R. R.

E Ety, 1 crate bx blacking; M B Cochran, 2 bxs hware; Roenigh & Gill, 2 bx mdse; Mrs L Sumans, 1 bx mdse; J & H Phillips, 3 do do; Michael School, 20 pkgs mdse; Lindsay, S & E, 1 bx do; Martin Ordam, lot h h goods; Vangorder & S, 1 bbl apples; J G Taber, 2 bdls willow chairs; Maloney & L, 1 car s iron; N S Meek, 1 car barley; Harris & Ewing, 100 cases wine, 100 do gin,

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Wednesday, September 4, 1872.

THE VERY LATEST.

Beaver Ablaze.

Immense Republican Rally.

Democratic Demonstration of September 24 Outnumbered Five to One.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BEAVER PA., September 3, 1872.

A most inspiring meeting of the Grant and Wilson club was held here this evening. Wide awake clubs from every direction concentrated on Beaver Hill at 8 P. M., and with bands playing and drums beating and flags flying, filled the Court House square with prophetic elements of a glowing victory for Grant, Wilson and Hartranft. Large clubs finely equipped were present from Industry, Beaver, Rochester, Bridgewater, New Brighton, Beaver Falls, Baden and Economy townships. A colored company, headed by a colored band from Pittsburgh, led the column, five hundred strong.

Hon. M. Wyand presided, supported by John Caughey, Esq., and W. A. Laird as Vice Presidents, and Ebed Allison and Thomas Devore as Secretaries. Mr. Weyand, on taking the chair, cut loose from all Liberal affiliation in which his old friends hoped to entangle him, and made a most earnest appeal for the re-election of General Grant. His speech produced a telling effect.

Hon. R. B. Carnahan followed in a speech of great power, dealing kindly with the distinguished regiment of liberal officers vainly seeking their soldiery.

Mr. Baer, the renowned "Buckeye blacksmith," of Baltimore, closed the meeting with some of his inimitable humor and sledge-hammer blows.

The best order and feeling prevailed, and the meeting was pronounced altogether the most magnificent night demonstration ever held in Beaver county.

SUMNER AGAIN.

HE SAILS FOR EUROPE.

A SPEECH THAT HE INTENDED TO DELIVER AT FANEUIL HALL.

BOSTON, September 3.—Senator Sumner sailed for Europe to-day. Before leaving he confided to F. H. Bird, Chairman of the Liberal Republican State Committee, for publication, a speech which he had intended to deliver at Faneuil Hall this evening. Mr. Sumner in his note to Bird says: "I had confidently hoped, on returning home, to meet my fellow citizens in that venerable forum so dear to us all, and to speak once more on the great questions involving the welfare of our country, but recurring symptoms of a painful character warn me against any such attempt. My physician advises that I must not offer the present make any public effort, and he prescribes rest." The address is entitled, "The Presidential Election, Greeley or Grant," and commences:

Fellow-citizens—It is on the invitation of the State Committee of Liberal Republicans that I am present on the occasion of addressing you. I shall speak directly on the issue before us. If I am frank and plain, it will be only according to my habit and the requirements of duty at this time; but in nothing can I say which is not prompted by a sincere desire to serve my country and especially to promote that era of good will when the assent of all shall be assured to the equal rights of all.

At the approaching Presidential election the people are to choose between two candidates by the operation of our electoral system and without any dictation of national conventions. The choice is practically limited to President Grant and Horace Greeley, so that no preference for another can be made effective. One of these must be taken. Preferring Horace Greeley, I base my action in assigning the reasons which lead me to this conclusion. Believing the present incumbent unfit for the great office to which he aspires, I am unable to vote, and not doubting that a vote for him would be regarded as a sanction of practices and omissions unrepublican in character, I carry saw the difficulty of taking any part in his re-election. Long ago I declared, while recognizing party as an essential agency and convenience, I could not allow it to constrain my conscience against what I deemed the requirements of public good, regarding always substance rather than forms. I have been indifferent to the name by which I might be called, and I was impressed by the war in which Grant's candidacy was urged. His supporters, while active in this failure, and even abuses and pretensions so notorious in his civil life, recommended his re-election as necessary to uphold the party with which I have been associated. To vote for such a candidate on such reasons was to do evil that good might come, which is forbidden in politics and in morals.

Two courses seemed open: One was to abstain from voting, and I confess that this was my first inclination. But it is not easy for me to be neutral, certainly where wrong-doing is in question. Nor is my habit to shrink from responsibility. But the doubt that beset me was removed when I saw the Democratic party adopt a candidate opposed to President Grant who was an original Republican, and already nominated by a Republican convention, and at the same time accept the Republican platform on which he was nominated. An old party, which had long stood out against the Republican cause, now placed itself on a platform the best ever adopted, with a Republican candidate, who was the most devoted Republican ever nominated, thus completely accepting the results of the war and offering the olive branch. Here at once the character of the contest changed. This was not common event. Pardon me, if I say that to me it was of peculiar interest. For years I have sought to establish in the national government the great principles of the Republican party. Against these, avowing always that when this was done nobody should surpass me in generosity toward former rebels. Now, in full with the logic of my life, but by constant speeches, I was bound to welcome home to this platform those who in this glorious platform. The extent of this outlization will appear before I close, and now its performance is surrendered to the opposition and prolonged rule of the present incumbent. Evidently I am not at liberty to abstain from voting.

In considering the reasons in favor of Horace Greeley, I do not, differing in character. First, that he represents a reformation which is vital with the one term principle, without which this reform is too much like a shadow. Second, that this reform and reconciliation, not only between two sections, but between two races, which is essential to the repose of the country and the safeguard of equal rights. To these must be added that he does not represent those political pretensions so utterly inconsistent with republican government which are known as Grantism. In voting for Horace Greeley I will not sustain Nepotism, you will not sustain gift taking rewarded by official power, and you will not lend your sanction to the St. Domingo machination, with its unconstitutional usurpation, its violation of international law, and its indignity to the black race.

Mr. Sumner then reiterates and amplifies his previous charges of nepotism, gift taking and usurpation, condemning the gift taking, denouncing the St. Domingo business and announcing the one term principle and civil service reform. He then appeals for reconciliation as follows:

From this radical consideration of civil service reform I pass to reconciliation, being the most important issue ever presented to the American people. Mr. Sumner enlarged upon this point, and said he seemed to behold, for the first time, the dawn of a better era, when the rights of all will be equally secured under assured peace and reconciliation, and that the choice of Greeley would be a step toward the triumphs of peace. The Senator said that every reference of the Democratic party would lead them to a there to the covenant in the Constitution, and concluded as follows:

"Instead of irritation and oppression let there be gentleness and generosity. Men in this world get only what they give, prejudice for prejudice, animosity for animosity, hate for hate. Likewise confidence is returned for confidence, good will is friendship is returned for friendship. On this rule, which is the same for the nation as for the individual, I would now act. So will the republic be elevated to new heights of moral grandeur, and our people will manifest that virtue, greatest of all, which is declared to be union in assigning the reasons which lead me to this conclusion. Believing the present incumbent unfit for the great office to which he aspires, I am unable to vote, and not doubting that a vote for him would be regarded as a sanction of practices and omissions unrepublican in character, I carry saw the difficulty of taking any part in his re-election. Long ago I declared, while recognizing party as an essential agency and convenience, I could not allow it to constrain my conscience against what I deemed the requirements of public good, regarding always substance rather than forms. I have been indifferent to the name by which I might be called, and I was impressed by the war in which Grant's candidacy was urged. His supporters, while active in this failure, and even abuses and pretensions so notorious in his civil life, recommended his re-election as necessary to uphold the party with which I have been associated. To vote for such a candidate on such reasons was to do evil that good might come, which is forbidden in politics and in morals.

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ARMSTRONG COUNTY.

Rousing Republican Mass Meeting.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

KITTANNING, September 3, 1872.

The Republican demonstration here this evening was very satisfactory, and a fair indication that Armstrong will do her whole duty at the October and November elections. There was a large attendance of people from the surrounding country and great enthusiasm manifested. The torchlight procession was a creditable affair, and in every way a success. Stirring addresses were made by Hon. P. C. Shannon and Mr. Negley, receiving great applause, and at the close of the meeting the welkin rang with cheers for the State and National candidates.

POLITICAL.

The New York Democratic Convention—Large Crowd Assembled.

SYRACUSE, September 3.—The largest crowd of people ever seen here to-night before a State convention is here to-night. The hotels are all overflowed. Canvassing has been going on all day and is very active this evening. A large majority of the delegates now here, especially of the Liberals, are ready to nominate Judge Church for Governor, but Senator Lord says his declination is positive. Next to him Francis Kernan has stood largest all day, but this afternoon and evening Augustus Schell, of New York, has been growing in strength among the Democrats. The New York Democratic delegation this evening held a caucus to take a vote on candidate for Governor, which stood as follows: Augustus Schell, 14; Francis Kernan, 9; Lucius Robinson, 7; Horatio Seymour, 1. One member of the delegation was absent.

It is now said that unless there is more positive information that Judge Church will not accept the nomination for Governor, an effort will be made to nominate him by acclamation. There is nothing in the movement say he has no right to decline. If his nomination is abandoned, a ballot will be had, and the votes be confined to Schell and Robinson. Both and it is probable the preponderence will be in favor of the latter. The Liberal Republican State officers of their convention. Ex-Speaker Younglove will be temporary and Speaker Littlejohn permanent chairman.

Missouri Republican State Convention.

ST. LOUIS, September 3.—The delegates to the Republican State Convention, which meets here to-morrow, have been mostly in attendance voting for candidates has been freely during the day. Ex-Lieutenant Governor Stannard will publish a letter to-morrow declining to have his name used in connection with the Governorship, and it is understood that John F. Benjamin will also refuse the nomination. This leaves the field about clear for ex-Senator Henderson, and the talk among the delegates is that he will be nominated by acclamation.

A curious invention has just been patented for cutting wood without a saw. A galvanic current in sufficient quantity, when passed over fine platinum wire, raises its temperature to a white heat. The inventor discovered that wood, a comparatively fine substance, even when green, could be cut in the same way. By arranging the wire with handles or other means, so as to guide it readily, trees, logs, or planks, may be cut as desired. There is here, therefore, a simple and easily-applied force, which may be employed to fell trees, divide them into logs, and perform all the operations of the saw and the ax. The surface of the wood is slightly charred, but the black layer is very thin. The battery employed need only be of the simplest character.

In some parts of the country peaches are said to be so plentiful that they go about with their skins peeled off and their pits out, begging for some one to eat them.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

CHICAGO, September 3.—Cattle—Receipts 4,928. Market very quiet, buyers generally holding off for a decline. There were a few sales of prime steers at $6 25@6 75, and medium do at $5 75. The market closed as a decline and with a downward tendency. Shipments on Monday 2,663. Hogs—Receipts 12,676. Market opened active and higher, with sales at $4 90@5 25, mostly at $5 00@5 10; but under the large run prices dropped back to yesterday's closing prices, or $4 90@5. Shipments 5,815. Sheep—Receipts 326. Market quiet and unchanged.

A Fashionable Eccentricity.

A singular, and of course short-lived, fashion has sprung up in Paris during the present month—that of faded flowers. This little pensive sentimentality has appeared sometimes in other forms. A few years ago faded pansies were introduced into the bunches of flowers on porcelain vases, wherever the fresh of rosebuds and the most dewy violets were painted, there, like the moral of a solemn sermon, appeared the withered beauty; every bonqtet might have been marked "passing away." Later, paintings in oils of half-dead field flowers were exhibited, and great skill was shown in representing the downy wrecks of what had been the showy beauty of the meadows. And now Parisian flower makers are victims of this innocent melancholy, and instead of writing verses on the disappointments of life, they give tarnished hearts to their Marguerites, paint rust, and moth on their dahlias, and mark their roses with decay. Perhaps, however, it is not sentiment at all, but only realistic art that fashion seeks, and so introduce a fall season of faded flowers between the freshness of midsummer blossoms and the early autumn fruits.

It has has been noticed as a curious fact that during the recent terrible thunder storms the lightning has never done any damage in cities of any considerable size. Undoubtedly the iron which enters so largely into the construction of cities nowadays, in buildings, railroads, telegraph lines, &c., dissipates the electric fluid so rapidly and completely, as it approaches the earth, that it is rendered harmless.

English archaeologists bitterly denounce the vandalism of a bucolic John Bull, who is actually ploughing up the ruins of Stonehenge. That singular relic of Druidic superstition has stood for all these many centuries, only to be destroyed at last by a clodhopper who cares more for his farm than for the flavor of antiquity.

An old lady from the country visited Chicago the other day. Noticing the shot-tower she inquired, and was told, what it was. Upon her return home, she astonished her friends by her description of the wonders of Chicago, among which she spoke of the great monument erected to the memory of the Choc aws.

Tennessee papers make bitter complaints against the depredations committed by dogs. For want of protective laws the State is losing millions of dollars every year. With her mountain ranges and hills admirably adapted to wool-growing, she yet has not sheep enough to supply her own demand for mutton and wool.

The editor of an English paper says that from his earliest connection with a newspaper, now many years ago, it has been his invariable practice to compose all leaders from case direct, without the help of any copy whatever. He has followed this plan in many other ways connected with newspaper work.

CITY MATTERS.

Letters Held for Postage September 3, 1872.

	Cents.
W. H. Sherig, Delaware Grove, Pa.	3
M. H. Ivan, Nile's Town, Ohio.	3
Mrs. Mary Ann Ivan, Nile's Town, O.	3
A. L. Kennedy, Allegheny, Pa.	3
Wm. Sumner & Co., Cincinnati, O.	3
Miss Lizzie Deitner, Apollo, Pa.	2
Steinheim, R. & Co., Allegheny, Pa.	2
H. McLaughlin, Chicago, Ill.	2
Frank Moore, Pittsburgh, Pa.	2
Hollidaysburg Iron and Nail Co., Hollidaysburg, Pa.	1

JOHN H. STEWART, P. M.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Meeting at Turtle Creek.

The Republicans of Turtle Creek village and vicinity held a rousing meeting on Monday evening, which was very largely attended.

Capt. Thos. McMasters called the assemblage to order and announced the following officers:

President—John Dickson, Esq. Vice-Presidents—Capt. Wm. McIntosh, Robert Clugston, W. A. Shaw, Maj. R. E. Stewart, W. Johnston, J. P. Lane, and J. C. Carothers. Secretaries —A. Lewis and Dr. F. Marlow.

Mr. Dickson, on taking the chair, thanked the meeting for the honor conferred, and introduced J. C. Newmyer, Esq., candidate for the Legislature, who made a very telling speech on the leading issues of the campaign. His address was well received, and he was frequently applauded.

Hon. Thos. Bakewell, candidate for Senator, was then introduced, and, after referring to national issues, discussed some of the more important matters connected with the State campaign. He warmly supported General Hartranft for Governor, and defended him against the many slanders of his political opponents. He commented upon the action of Mr. Buckalew when questions affecting the interests of the miners of this section were before the Legislature, and showed that through his influence the "screen bill" and other measures for the relief of miners were defeated. Upon this point, however, the miners throughout the State are tolerably well informed, and need no further reference to Buckalew's record confirmed and strengthened their previous opinions. The speech was attentively heard, and made a strong impression.

At the close of the speeches it was proposed to organize a Grant, Wilson and Hartranft club, and forty-eight names were enrolled. The club then adjourned to meet at a subsequent time for organization.

Three cheers were then given for the whole ticket. There were three issues joined, and the mass was ex cited.

The Press in the Convention.

Yesterday morning the Republican city press held a meeting at the Lincoln club rooms for the purpose of making arrangements for the reception of visiting members of the press at the forthcoming Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention. The organization was effected by electing W. C. Smythe chairman, and W. B. Horner secretary.

On motion, Messrs. P. F. Smith, C. F. Foster, W. H. Hunter, A. K. McClure, Jay Gould, Col. Forney and J. M. O'Neill were appointed as an executive committee.

Arrangements were partly made for the proper accommodation of the reporters from abroad and those of the city press and for several days' work.

Some unimportant business was transacted and the meeting adjourned to meet at the call of the chairman.

Proposed Reorganization of the Subsistence Committee.

In view of the fact that several thousand soldiers will visit this city during the sessions of the National Convention of Soldiers and Sailors, and that the hotel accommodations will not be sufficient to meet the demand, Mr. Armstrong has proposed to reorganize the old Pittsburgh Subsistence Committee, which did such effective service during the war, in furnishing refreshments to regiments and hospitals passing through the city. The appprehension is, that all the available halls will be needed for the use of the convention, and that no quarters can be obtained; the committee will be reorganized, and refreshments served in the halls during the continuance of the conventions.

Marching Club in Wilkins Township.

The Wilkins township Grant, Wilson and Hartranft club, met Monday night and organized a Marching Club, with the following offices: Captain, James S. Woodwell; First Lieutenant, John C. Paul; Second W. F. McKelvy; Orderly Sergeant Henry Swift. Esq. Uniforms have been ordered, and the club will be fully equipped in a few days. Meetings will be held at club headquarters every Friday evening, until the battle is fought and the victory won.

Seventeenth Ward Marching Club.

The Republicans of this ward have organized a Marching Club, with Thomas Bell as Captain. Over one hundred men enlisted the first night, and the ranks will be swelled to fully double, it may be treble this number.

Temperanceville Organized.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of Temperanceville was held on Thursday, August 29d, for the purpose of forming a Grant and Hartranft club. The following officers were elected: Matthew Gibson, Esq., President; Morgan D. Balantyne, M. D., Secretary; John S. Hollingshead, Esq., Treasurer. Committees on finance, speakers, &c. There were enrolled upwards of one hundred dollars subscribed for campaign purposes. Measures are now being taken to secure Odd Fellows' Hall for headquarters and to organize a Tanner Club. The prospective Thirty-sixth ward will give a good account in October and November.

Meeting at North End.

Last night there was a Republican meeting held at North End, at which there was a very large attendance. The assemblage was called to order by C. B. Wilby, when the following officers were elected: President—J. S. Goldie. Vice Presidents—Adam Tomaff, Reuben Heister, Jacob Pfordte, George W. Day, C. B. Wilby, John Morrow, William Hewitt, Joseph Mahon. Secretary, Samuel Watson, George Kimberlin, James Hoag, Thomas Fuss, Hugh S. Fleming. Committee on Resolutions—Messrs. Mc. Gaffey, Heister and Miller, Richard L. Thomas, Wilford H. M. Clinton and others.

The first speaker was H. A. Collier, Esq., who, at considerable length reviewed the course of the administration and the merits of the candidates for President, Vice President and Governor of Pennsylvania.

Hon. Jas. L. Graham was next called upon and was enthusiastically received. The gentleman spoke of the importance of the success of the Republican party just now. He referred to what the present administration had done for the country since it came into power—the general prosperity that prevailed, the rapid reduction of the national debt over $225,000,000; the establishment of friendly relations with foreign powers, the established confidence in financial circles, and the prosperity of American manufactures. The hours of labor have been reduced, the tariff lessened on tea and coffee; clothes have been made comfortably ornamental during the warm days of summer, and we are at peace with all the world, and always will be if the present administration remains in power. From ocean to ocean—from the Lakes to the Gulf—Then why should the people of this country desire a change? Why should they be willing to promise, if once the control of the government is confided to them?

Mr. Graham then showed why Democrats could not vote for Greeley. Why Republicans could not vote for Greeley. He spoke of the fact that Greeley had been made on Grant, and the abuse and denunciation he had heaped upon him; of the assaults of Mr. Buckalew while in the Senate, and also very eloquently vindicated General Hartranft.

The speaker closed his speech with three cheers for Grant, Wilson and Hartranft.

Meetings.

The Resident Committee of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention meets at headquarters at 2 P. M. to-day.

The Third ward, Allegheny Republican club meets at the First precinct school house at 7 o'clock this evening.

THE COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Regular Meeting Yesterday.

A regular meeting of the Allegheny County Republican Executive Committee was held yesterday afternoon, Dr. Gross in the chair. The attendance was very large.

The regular reports were heard from standing committees, as follows: Finance, Mr. Reese; Meetings and Speakers, Mr. Montooth; Decorations, Mr. Onslow; Printing, Mr. Anderson; Music, Mr. Mathews; Military Committee, Gen. Pearson; Torchlight Procession and Mass Convention, Dr. Gilmore. These reports were all of an encouraging character, showing the progress of the canvass to be all that could be expected.

Letters were read from the chairman of the Democratic County Committee relative to the appointment of superintendents and inspectors at the polls, and on occasion of processions, as well as with reference to the prevention of fraudulent voting at the approaching election, and were referred to appropriate committees.

Reports were heard from members from the country districts showing that Republicans everywhere are alive to the issues of the day and preparing to give a good account for Grant, Wilson and Hartranft.

On motion, adjourned.

Subsequent to the meeting of the general committee, the soldiers' committee and that preparing for the torch-light procession met and continued the work under their charge.

That Tidal Wave

NOT EBBING YET!

A. M. Brown, Esq., "Charley" Armstrong, John Megraw and P. Clemens on the Stump.

Yesterday evening the citizens of Etna and Sharpsburg assembled in large numbers in front of Hilebe's wagon shed in Etna. A large delegation came up from Allegheny City in a special train, which the courtesy of Superintendent Creighton had placed at their disposal. Mr. Creighton himself accompanied the delegation.

The meeting was called to order by John A. McQuade, Esq., who nominated the following list of officers:

President, Wm. L. Chalfant, Esq.

Vice Presidents, E. P. Thomas, Rev. A. H. Calvert, Daniel Hieber, George A. Chalfant, John W. Williams, Henry Ochse, R. H. Jones, John D. Hieber, Henry Seitz, Thomas D. Evans, John Herron, J. C. Lesle, H. Gibson, Ludwig Zoerb, Samuel Yahres, A. G. Williams, Al. Tomlinson, M. Loedler, T. B. Jones, James Hammond, Henry Boertzler, Lewis King.

Secretaries, Reporters of the Press.

Mr. Wm. L. Chalfant, (amid a recently an ardent Greeley and Brown man), on being introduced, said, Gentlemen—I am thankful of the honor conferred on me in my unanimous election as chairman of this meeting. I am not unmindful of the goodness of this great Republican party, and am thankful for it. I have not hitherto been, as you have heard, a record with your nominee. In this free country every man must vote according to his conscience, and people should not be ashamed of his conscience, and right, and we must and will vote as an intelligent people.

The speaker here went on and wished the Republican party, and the nominees under it, God speed in the undertaking. He spoke of the uprising October election the people would not forsake a party for which fought these self same rebels who are now in the fight against it.

The speaker here paid a high tribute to Major A. D. Brown, who introduced him as next speaker.

Maj. A. M. Brown was then introduced by Mr. Chalfant. He commenced by thanking Mr. Chalfant for the complimentary allusions to himself. Men are nothing except so far as they advocate and subserve great principles. The speaker did not claim, like Horace Greeley, to be the father of the Republican party, but he had always advocated its principles and platforms. He never advocated them for the emoluments of office, but because he felt it to be an honor and his duty to do so. He loved its principles, and so long as it remained true to its traditions and carried aloft the standard of freedom, he would continue to advocate its principles and march in its ranks.

General Grant was now the standard bearer of that party. He arose from obscurity. He tendered his services to the country—not as a Colonel, nor as a Brigadier General, but in any capacity he was needed. By sheer force of merit he arose to the command of the Grand Army of the Republic, and in that army he led to the greatest victories of modern times. He judged men by what they have accomplished in the past, and what great work Grant has accomplished, who can compare with him? Until the year 1868, Grant has been persecuted by Republicans, Liberal Republicans, to be an honest, able, industrious and competent man. The Liberals thought so in 1868, when they hoped to elect him.

Who suppost Grant? The boys in blue who have frequently crossed "muddy chasms;" who marched with him always to victory, and to-day support the good, loyal and upright citizens, who love their country's peace and prosperity. Who are against him?

Horace Greeley, whose vanity induced him to suppose that he was the only man fit for the Presidency. He thought that if Horace Greeley was the father of the Republican party, he would not quibble with semantics about that fact. Horace Greeley was the father of the Republican party in the same sense that Grant was the father of the Democratic party. Greeley had been a Democrat, and had been defeated by Democrats, and then he went over to the Republican party, and became its leader. Grant was a Democrat, and had been defeated by Democrats, and then he went over to the Republican party, and became its leader. Greeley had been defeated by Democrats, and then he went over to the Democratic